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16TH ANNUAL REPORT
STATE HOSPITAL ❀ ❀
❀ ❀ FOR THE INSANE.
WARREN, - PENN'A.
1897.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES
OF THE
STATE HOSPITAL FOR
THE INSANE,
AT
WARREN, PENNSYLVANIA,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1897,
TO THE
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

ERIE, PA.:
HERALD PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.,
1898.

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OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

THOMAS J. SMILEY, PRESIDENT,	-	Titusville, Crawford Co.
S. W. WATERS, SECRETARY,	-	Warren, Warren Co.
W. H. OSTERHOUT,	-	Ridgway, Elk Co.
R. B. STONE,	-	Bradford, McKean Co.
SAMUEL R. MASON,	-	Mercer, Mercer Co.
CHARLES C. SHIRK,	-	Erie, Erie Co.
J. WILSON GREENLAND,	-	Clarion, Clarion Co.
GEORGE LEWIS,	-	Oil City, Venango Co.
O. C. ALLEN,	-	Warren, Warren Co.

PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF AND SUPERINTENDENT.

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

MORRIS S. GUTH, M. D.
J. HOWARD ALLWEIN, M. D.
CHARLES W. SCHMEHL, M. D.
CAROLINE E. SMITH, M. D.

STEWARD.

F. M. BETTIS.

ACCOUNTANT.

W. A. SMILEY.

TREASURER.

F. E. HERTZEL, WARREN, PENN'A.

All communications relative to the admission of and inquiries in regard to patients, should be addressed to

DR. JOHN CURWEN,

Warren, Penn'a.

COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CHAS. C. SHIRK, W. H. OSTERHOUT, S. R. MASON,
J. W. GREENLAND.

COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES.

S. R. MASON, T. J. SMILEY, S. W. WATERS.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

T. J. SMILEY, S. R. MASON, C. C. SHIRK, O. C. ALLEN.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

R. B. STONE, GEORGE LEWIS, O. C. ALLEN.

FARM COMMITTEE.

T. J. SMILEY, W. H. OSTERHOUT, S. W. WATERS.

COMMITTEE ON AUDIT.

CHAS. C. SHIRK, T. J. SMILEY, S. W. WATERS.

WEEKLY VISITING COMMITTEE.

CHAS. C. SHIRK, T. J. SMILEY, S. W. WATERS.

MONTHLY VISITING COMMITTEE.

S. R. MASON, J. W. GREENLAND, O. C. ALLEN.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF TRUSTEES.

ANNUAL MEETING:—

3d Friday of December.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS:—

3d Friday of March, June, September and
December.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

(Adopted Nov. 7, 1883.)

READING OF MINUTES.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS:—

Superintendent.

Steward.

Treasurer.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES:—

Executive.

Employees and Salaries.

Supplies.

Building.

Farm.

Audit.

Weekly Visiting.

Monthly Visiting.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

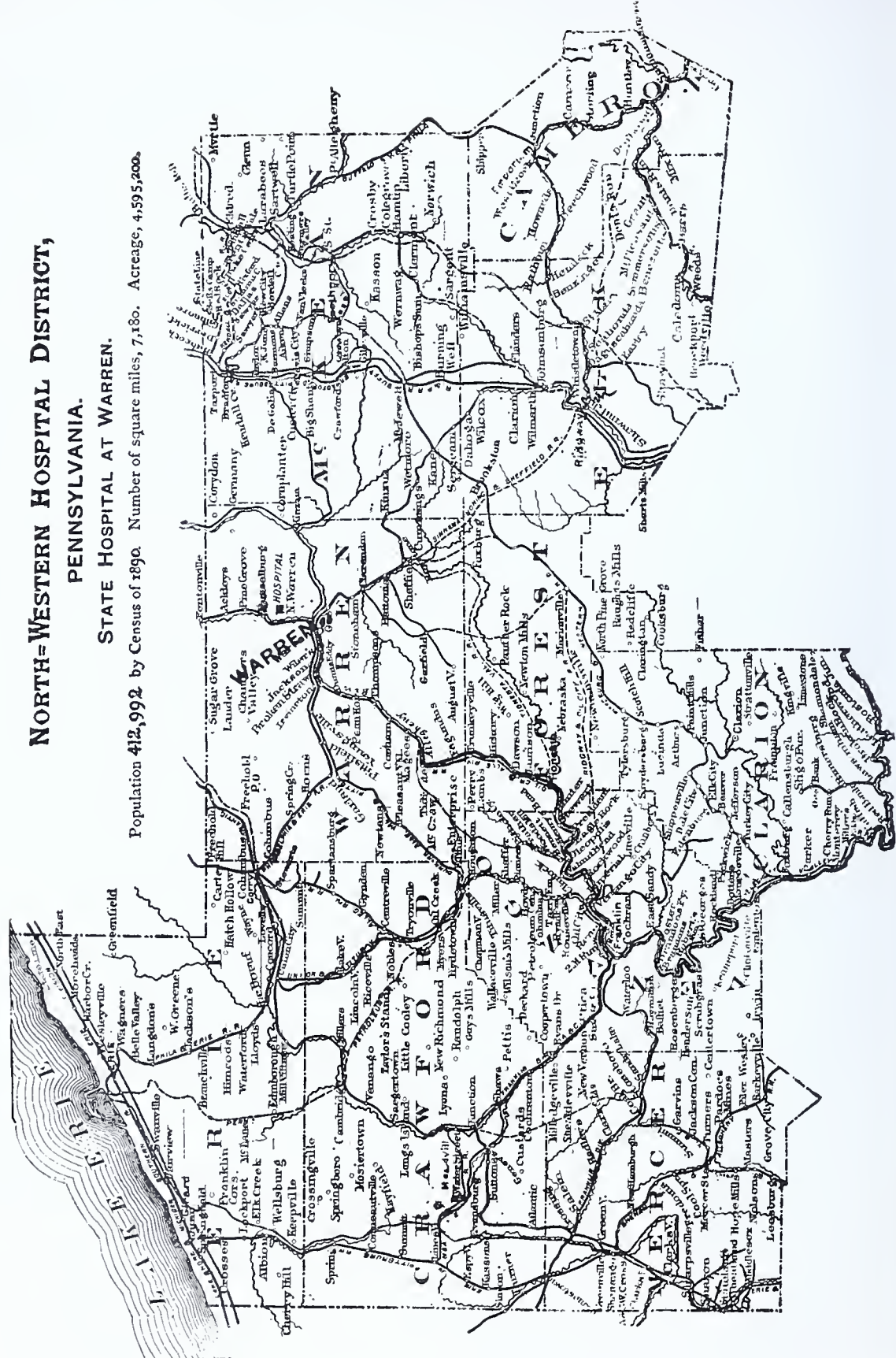
UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE HOSPITAL AT WARREN.

Population 412,992 by Census of 1890. Number of square miles, 7,180. Acreage, 4,595,200.





STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
WARREN, PENN'A, Dec. 16, 1897. }

To the Honorable, the State Board of Public Charities:

GENTLEMEN:—

At the close of the 16th year of the existence of this Hospital, we transmit herewith the annual reports and statistics of its official administration. Attention is also called to the accompanying tabular statement of the "Movement of the Population" for the entire period since the organization of the Hospital, affording as it does a mathematical comparison of yearly results respecting cost of maintenance, percentage of restoration and other matters of permanent interest. We have furthermore appended revisions of the historical sketch, abstract of the minutes of this Board and of the applicable law of the Commonwealth governing hospitals for the insane, heretofore submitted.

The serious illness of the Superintendent during the late summer and autumn is the only event which has disturbed the normal progress of the year. Fortunately, the recovery of Dr. Curven is far advanced, and we join, therefore, in the congratulations of the friends of humanity in both continents. While he was thus detained from his duties the first assistant physician, Dr. M. S. Guth, acted as Superin-

tendent, and, with the faithful support of his associates, maintained with credit the discipline and efficiency of the institution. It is noteworthy that this result has been attained for two successive years without the discharge of a single attendant, since the last annual report (1896) of the Committee on Lunacy shows that this was true of no other State hospital for the insane.

In the course of the year the Street Car Railway of the borough of Warren has extended its track over a distance of about three miles to the South gate of the Hospital, but it has not been thought prudent to permit an entrance upon the grounds.

A billiard room has been set apart in Curwen Hall and equipped with tables for the amusement of patients, and the recreation of attendants, officials and medical assistants.

Bicycles have also been beneficially introduced, and it is interesting to note that in the last annual report of the ancient Retreat at York, England, the purchase of two bicycles for the use of the patients is reported, and therein also not only billiards, but cricket, tennis, golf and football are commended.

The public roads along the boundaries of the farm, as well as the driveways over the premises, have been notably improved by imbedding in them many hundred tons of stone taken from the hospital farm.

The usual quantity of farm products was harvested excepting as to potatoes, of which the annual crop fell from 6,000 bushels to 1,600 bushels.

Necessary repairs throughout the institution have been maintained. The roof over the root cellar at the barn having become defective, was replaced by a suitable roof of cement.

An additional ice-house was erected, so that the present storage capacity for ice is entirely adequate.

A gas-engine of about 18-horse power, costing \$600.00, has been set up in the laundry basement and by the use of

natural gas runs satisfactorily the entire laundry machinery at a daily expense of from 13 to 15 cents.

The porte cochere at the principal entrance of the hospital has for some time been in need of repair, and it was thought wise to reconstruct it in somewhat different and more harmonious and appropriate architectural design. The matter was referred to the Building Committee, but the work, during the available season, was postponed on account of the serious illness of the Superintendent.

Complaints having been made in the borough of Warren regarding the emptying of the hospital sewage into the Conewango, the subject has had the attention of the Board and is now under the consideration of a special committee charged with the investigation of the facts and with inquiry as to methods and cost of such other disposition of the sewage as may appear to be practicable. An Act of Assembly was passed without the concurrence of this Board, appropriating the sum of \$10,000.00 to effect a disposition of the sewage by the precipitation method. It is manifest that the sum appropriated is entirely inadequate for the purpose. Indeed, we are apprised that sums of enormous magnitude have been expended by similar institutions without satisfactory results, and hesitate, therefore, to undertake the expenditure of this appropriation until better assured of the efficiency of the method prescribed.

The quantity of milk consumed at the hospital has become so large, by reason of the increase of population, that the source of supply became at times insufficient, and to secure a sure, regular, adequate quantity was a matter of considerable embarrassment. A partial supply has been afforded from the hospital farm. The emergency seemed to demand that this supply, under the control of the hospital itself, should be increased. Fortunately, an opportunity was afforded. The lot detached from the hospital premises, comprising less than two acres, and known as the Berry lot, heretofore purchased at foreclosure sale, was substantially

exchanged for a farm of about 173 acres in the valley of the Conewango, known as the Starr farm, distant about a mile to the north of the present limits of the hospital premises proper. We were thus enabled to immediately increase the number of cows by twenty-five, and speedily bring up the hospital product of milk to a daily maximum of 600 quarts. The pasturage afforded will permit a still further increase.

Upon the premises there were the usual farm buildings, including a comfortable house, which, at slight expense in addition to labor, has been made comfortable for the accommodation of from 15 to 20 patients able to work. Building stone taken from the premises was used in the reconstruction of the cellar walls and in the repair of the summer houses appurtenant to the principal hospital building. A sewer was laid from the Starr Cottage to the Conewango, and water and gas supplied from the main hospital building. A gas line, over 9,000 feet in length, 2 inches in diameter, furnished by the supplying gas company, was thus extended practically without expense to the hospital. This Starr settlement may be the nucleus of a farm colony for which we have heretofore besought an appropriation from the State. The laundry is now improperly occupied and over-crowded as a lodging place for the male help, and many of the increasing number of farm laborers do not lodge on the premises. Economy and efficiency in administration demand that these laborers should lodge on the hospital farm and that they should not be huddled into quarters designed and required for other purposes. It is estimated that a suitable dormitory or farm colony could be provided at a cost not exceeding \$25,000.00.

Incidentally, the increased area of the hospital premises will afford a wider field for the diverse employment of patients who are able to take out-door recreation. It is designed, also, to provide winter employment and similar occupation for female patients. Meanwhile gymnasiums for both sexes are maintained, and some instruction in calisthenics has been given. It has been suggested that a lim-

ited and judicious system of manual training might be introduced. The truth is self-evident which was cogently stated by Dr. Alden Blumer, of the Utica State Hospital, at the last annual meeting of the American Medico Psychological Association: "Voluntary muscular movements have the effect not only of exercising the muscles involved, but also of calling into activity the motor cells which control them; that these motor cells are made to act and develop only by means of the muscles; and that, therefore, exercise is indispensable to the proper development of the motor area of the brain."

The manufacturing department of the Utica State Hospital occupies a building two stories high, 210 feet long and 36 feet wide. The principal industries include the making of brushes and brooms, mats, stockings (by machinery), combs and buttons, shoes, upholstering, tailoring, printing, ruling and binding, and the products (of the annual value of \$13,000.00) go to supply not only the hospital itself, but also other hospitals of the State. Occasional, temporary endeavors are made to set up industries in the hospitals of our own State, but it requires a separate and properly equipped building to make such efforts persistent and efficient for any purpose.

Ought not Pennsylvania take some further step in this direction? It has been suggested that if the patients who work were paid it would add zest to their labor and so promote their recovery. And Dr. Rayner, of the St. Thomas Hospital, London, urges that compensation would meet the objection of competition with free labor. A clause providing for fractional compensation is incorporated in the Lunacy Amendments Act pending before Parliament.

The State Hospital at Warren adopted early the idea of a training school for its nurses. Dr. Edward Cowles, reviewing the history of the movement for trained hospital nurses, and coming to the second quarter of the present century, says: "Ray wrote of the ideal attendant, and Curwen published rules for their instruction." Now more than

forty hospitals for the insane in this country maintain such schools, and in Great Britain nearly 5,000 certificates have been issued to attendants by the Royal British Nursing Association and the Medico Psychological Association.

If the policy promulgated by your honorable Board is to be adhered to, the erection of new hospitals to be deprecated, and a large body of the insane to be returned to their respective counties, it is all the more vital that the present hospitals should be made efficient for the training of nurses. "It goes without saying," says a distinguished writer, "that the cause of preventive medicine will thus be advanced most effectively beyond anything we can now conceive, not only in general hygiene, but in all that pertains to the early recognition of disease in general medicine, and as well of the requirements in mental hygiene, and the protection, care and treatment of the insane." The Johns Hopkins Hospital has lately raised the qualifications for admission, extended the term from two to three years and founded scholarships in lieu of compensation. Says the last annual report of the State Hospital for Insane at Danvers, Massachusetts: "Our appreciation of the importance of the training school to the hospital increases with each year's experience. It repels ignorant, frivolous persons and appeals to the intelligent and more ambitious."

Moreover, with good breeding and good training comes the demand not for higher wages, but for better provision for the health and comfort of nurses in order, if for no other reason, that a return of better service may be obtained. Thus it is that in several of the leading hospitals, such as the Hospital for the Insane at Danvers and the Johns Hopkins general hospital in this country, the new hospital at Lanark, in Scotland, and the Retreat at York, in England, a Nurses' Home or Nurses' Annex is becoming an indispensable adjunct. The one hundred and first report of the Retreat, referring to its building for the accommodation of nurses now in course of erection, of which a cut is here reproduced, thus persuasively puts the matter: "The removal of half the

number of nurses from the main building would give increased air space in several of the dormitories, and would relieve a number of patients from unnecessary oversight at night; whilst from the nurses' point of view, the opportunity of getting away from their trying duties and of sleeping quite apart from the patients, as well as the increased privacy, would not only add to their health and personal comfort, but would, it is believed, have a decidedly favorable influence on the character of their daily work."

We would respectfully urge that the state hospitals of Pennsylvania ought not to be behind those of other states in this aspect of the progress of humanitarian science.

Since by training the occupation of a nurse is likely to become more permanent and the nurse accordingly more



and more dependent upon such occupation, it is suggested whether, in case of the injury of such nurse by a patient some allowance or annuity ought not to be provided by law. Such provision is contained in the Lunacy Amendments Bill pending before Parliament.

This hospital has zealously supported the law of the Commonwealth providing for the temporary treatment of neurasthenia or incipient insanity, and it is gratifying to note that such policy in vogue in Scotland has lately been commended, not only by distinguished authority in this country, but also by deputations from both the British Medical Association and Medico Psychological Association. May we not wisely go a step further?

Patients in such incipient stages will more readily go voluntarily, or under the pressure of friends, to an ordinary

hospital for examination and treatment than to a hospital distinctively for the insane. The suggestion is that an "out-patients' department," similar to that connected with St. Thomas Hospital, be established in every hospital district, under the direction of a specialist in mental diseases. It is respectfully urged that such provision is in accord with the announced policy of your Honorable Board to repress the number of resident hospital patients.

In our two last annual reports we have ventured to press upon the attention of the Board of Public Charities the con-



stant danger arising from the lack of adequate safeguards respecting parentage. Dr. Henry P. Stearns, of the Hartford Retreat, has recently quoted Mr. J. F. Briseoe, in a paper read before the Medico Psychological Association,

London, last year, in which he gave it as his opinion, after a careful study of the subject, that ninety per cent of the insane have a heredity of insanity. In again commending the subject we are gratified to note that a bill is now pending in the legislature of Ohio providing for a pre-marital medical examination, and that the proposition was under some agitation at the last session of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

In conclusion, we would respectfully direct attention to the fact that this hospital is not yet provided with a pathological laboratory and equipment, and hence is without the services of a special pathologist, and the State is deprived

View on Jackson Run.

of the possible result of his researches in collaboration with the scientific students of other similar institutions.

We are not "content with making ends meet between appropriations and per capita cost." It may be true, as has been observed, that not much direct aid in the treatment of insanity has come from the laboratory. But, continues Superintendent Chapin, of the Pennsylvania Hospital: "It is not to be expected that any one center of investigation will solve the intricate problems that are presented. It is the history of every scientific advance and discovery that it is finally rendered possible only by reason of a great accumulation of knowledge, the result of the work of many observers." The State Hospital for the Insane at Warren desires to take part in that work. Adopting the language of President G. Stanley Hall: "It is a trite saying that a great hospital for mental and nervous diseases is nature's own laboratory, in which she makes her tragic experiments. That these have been made before with no adequate observers and apparatus to record the lessons she is so ready to teach, has only made the tragedy darker."

In view of the purpose of your Honorable Board to reserve the existing hospitals for the treatment of acute and curable cases only, we would respectfully urge that these hospitals ought to be so equipped and administered that they may become ideal institutions to that end.

Very respectfully,
T. J. SMILEY,
S. R. MASON,
W. H. OSTERHOUT,
CHARLES C. SHIRK,
J. W. GREENLAND,
S. W. WATERS,
RUFUS B. STONE,
GEORGE LEWIS,
O. C. ALLEN,

Trustees.



❁ Historical Sketch. ❁

The Act of Assembly, under which the Hospital was organized, was approved June 8, 1881. (P. L. 83.)

The first meeting of the Trustees, under the Organic Act, was held at the residence of Hon. L. D. Wetmore, in the Borough of Warren, on June 24, 1881. The composition of the Board has been comparatively permanent, five members of the original Board continuing in office until the year 1895, and to that fact, doubtless, has been due in some measure, the prevalence of one accord in the pursuit of a consistent, progressive policy. The following names, alphabetically arranged, include the names of the present members as well as of all those

who have at any time served as Trustees, and the names of the respective counties from which they were appointed:

O. C. Allen, of Warren.

Isaac Ash, of Venango.

John Fertig, of Crawford.

J. W. Greenland, of Clarion.

R. S. Hunt, of Jefferson.

J. D. Hancock, of Venango.

George Lewis, of Venango.

S. R. Mason, of Mercer.

W. H. Osterhout, of Elk.

G. N. Parmlee, of Warren.

John R. Packard, of Mercer.

J. O. Sherred, of Crawford.

Charles C. Shirk, of Erie.

T. J. Smiley, of Crawford.

Geo. W. Starr, of Erie.

R. B. Stone, of McKean.

S. W. Waters, of Warren.

L. D. Wetmore, of Warren.

Geo W. Wright, of Mercer.

The office of President of the Board has been successively filled by the following members:

L. D. Wetmore.

Geo. W. Starr.

J. D. Hancock.

R. B. Stone.

W. H. Osterhout.

S. R. Mason.

T. J. Smiley.

Mr. Shirk was nominated for the office, but declined.

There had been but one Secretary, G. N. Parmlee, until the year 1896. when, upon the retirement of Mr. Parmlee from the Board, S. W. Waters, the incumbent, was elected, and but two incumbents of the Treasurer's office, M. Beecher and F. E. Hertz, excepting a period when the duties of that office were discharged by Mr. Parmlee.

Occasionally, special committees have been appointed, but the work of the Board has been chiefly done by the following standing committees:

- Executive Committee,
- Committee on Employees and Salaries,
- Committee on Supplies,
- Committee on Buildings,
- Committee on Farm,
- Committee on Audit,
- Weekly Visiting Committee, and
- Monthly Visiting Committee.

The principal building was so wisely designed and thoroughly constructed under the direction of the supervising architect, John Sunderland, that no important change has been found necessary. The Trustees did, however, erect a Porte-Cochere of stone at the front entrance, and by the proceeds of oil produced on the Farm, procured books, pictures, and other articles for the instruction and amusement of the patients.

They have erected several additional buildings, a steel-lined Water Reservoir and Pump Station, enclosed yards and summer houses for patients, an Amusement Hall, or building for men (known as Curwen Hall) and another for women (known as Eckert Memorial), a greenhouse, barn, carriage-house and an iron boundary fence.

They have furnished the Institution throughout with furniture made in its own shop. They have graded the grounds and set them with trees and shrubbery in accordance with plans prepared by the landscape artist, Donald G. Mitchell, and have purchased, repaired, altered and refitted the building now known as Hygeia Hall. They have added about three hundred and fifty-six acres to the Hospital lands which originally embraced three hundred and forty-two acres. They have, with exceptional years, kept the farm in a profitable state of cultivation, and maintained a system of bookkeeping by which they have been constantly apprised of the state of

receipts and expenditures in every department and separate account of the Hospital.

Examples of carpet-weaving and of silver-plating at our Hospital were commended in the report of the Committee on Lunacy for 1892. Scroll-sawing and photography are not without their devotees.

The Eckert Memorial Building, intended for the comfort and amusement of female patients, and towards which the Legislature at its last session made suitable appropriation, has been completed according to its design. It corresponds with Curwen Hall, for men, which contains Turkish baths, a gymnasium and a reading-room and a museum of natural history.

These buildings, as well as the corridors and principal rooms of the Hospital, have been hung with choice engravings. Pianos and other musical instruments have been provided. Singing birds and potted plants lend attractions to the wards.

Some other disconnected events have also become sources of satisfaction. For instance, the supply of water from the Conewango River having proved undesirable at certain seasons, an abundant supply of pure water was obtained by drilling artesian wells.

The Hospital street or drive-way entering the grounds from the south was found to be too narrow, and its width has been increased from thirty feet to sixty feet. This change necessitated the removal and re-setting of the iron fence and sidewalks along its borders, which was accomplished in a very satisfactory manner.

The Hospital Library, which was very small and inadequate compared with the Libraries of other like institutions, and especially with reference to the increased population of this Hospital, has been enlarged by the addition of about one thousand volumes, carefully selected by a Special Committee of the Trustees.

The facilities for fire protection have been improved by establishing fire-plugs at Hygeia Hall and at the stock-barn.

In front of the administration offices of the Hospital two flag-staffs have been erected from which float the respective colors of the State and Nation.

The Hospital has been fortunate in the services of its distinguished Superintendent, Dr. John Curwen, whose life has been devoted to the study and treatment of insanity, and whose experience and authority are well recognized by his long continued service as Secretary and latterly as President of the American Medico-Psychological Association.

The trustees have conceived that they were charged in a general way with the care of the insane admitted to the Hospital, and especially with due provision for the insane of this Hospital District, and they have accordingly considered it to be their duty to not only administer the business affairs of the Institution, but also to ascertain and apply the best methods known for the cure and comfort of its inmates. With this purpose the Superintendent has been in full accord. While not always ready to yield quickly the fruits of ripe experience, he has entered into the spirit of the Board and joined them heartily in their determination to illustrate here the best possible success in Hospital administration. He has facilitated and accompanied them in their inspection of the Hospitals of New England and the Middle States, and they have attended with him at least two annual meetings of the American Medico-Psychological Association. They have incorporated recommendations of his own, as, for instance, the introduction of the Turkish Bath, as well as suggestions derived from their observations at other Hospitals. The Board has carefully observed the official reports of the State Board of Public Charities and of the Committee on Lunacy, and has given deliberate consideration to the especial recommendations of both, while it has felt free, as in duty bound, to adopt or postpone such recommendations according to their judgment at the time when presented.

In furtherance of the purpose of the Superintendent to become acquainted with the plans and administration of

English Hospitals, as well as in recognition of his years of faithful devotion to this Institution, the Board granted him a leave of absence during the Summer of 1894, which enabled him to accept invitations to attend meetings of foreign societies in Great Britain. Some account of his observations is embodied in his annual report for that year. During his absence his duties were acceptably performed by his first assistant, Dr. M. S. Guth.

While the Board has not been unmindful that the purpose of the law was to provide for the indigent and criminal insane, it has also, with good reason, believed that it was equally intended to afford a convenient and economical sanitarium for insane citizens of the District who may be able to pay the rates charged to private patients.

This the Trustees have conceived to be the repeated injunction of the law. The rich can be lodged in private retreats in this country or abroad and obtain, by means of their wealth, especial attendance and medical treatment; the indigent can contribute nothing of substance to the Commonwealth and the criminal is a positive burden. It would be strange, indeed, if the remaining element of the community, the great law-abiding, tax-paying middle class should not be comprehended inasmuch as, by its own industry and patronage, it contributes measurably to the success of the various enterprises from which the revenue of the Commonwealth is chiefly derived and by numerical preponderance is bound to determine, directly or indirectly the humanitarian policy and governmental principles of the generation. It would seem that the interests of the Commonwealth could be served in the highest sense by arresting mental aberration before it has seriously or permanently impaired the intellect and destroyed the capacity of the citizen.

In line with this view, our General Assembly passed a law, extended in 1893, to secure prompt treatment in the several State Hospitals, and quick restoration, if possible, of all persons applying for admission who are threatened with insanity. It was designed that Hygeia Hall should be adapted to the

accommodation of such patients of the female sex as well as for convalescent cases. The Board has respectfully urged the recommendation of a sufficient appropriation for the erection of an additional cottage or separate ward for men of this class.

If the increasing number of affected persons, who must sooner or later become more or less permanent burdens upon the capacity of the Hospital, could thus be checked, an alarm-

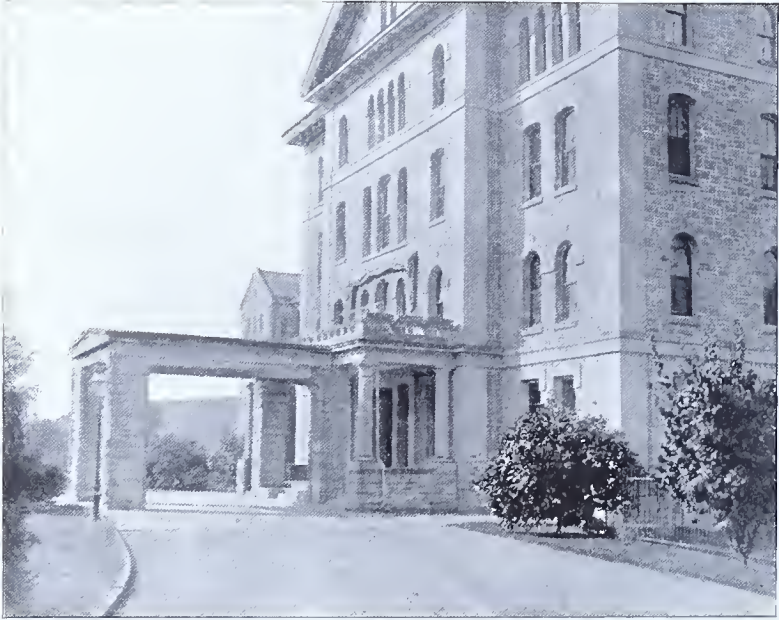


ing source of public embarrassment would be alleviated. For the one theme upon which all have agreed is the continued, excessive, insatiable demand upon the limited capacity of the Hospitals for the Insane. It has presented to us a problem of such gravity that we have ventured suggestions thereon, some of which are renewed in our current report. It has been enjoined by the recognized authorities that the amusement and diversion of patients is of first importance. We have provided indoor and outdoor games, constructed walks and play grounds, devised various means of employment and

View in Conewango Narrows.

provided necessary implements therefor. Instructive lectures, illustrated by the magic lantern, have been given by the Superintendent and dramatic entertainments conducted by Dr. Guth.

In their annual reports the Trustees have advocated the establishment of free manual training schools in each Hospital District, free libraries, the extension of the Common School system to adults, the promotion of mental symmetry by especial attention to the development of laggard faculties, a tentative initiation of free amusements or entertainments, hygienic restrictions upon parentage, and such amendments of the law as appeared to be lacking to ensure the corporate character of this and similar Hospitals and fix the public liability, other than that of the State, for the expense of the care and treatment of patients.



Index of Minutes.

The following chronological abstract from the minutes is not a complete index, but covers the important transactions of the Board, not of a routine nature:

1881, June 24. Meeting for organization. Present, Fertig, Osterhout, Parmlee, Starr, Stone, Wetmore and Wright; absent, Hancock and Hunt. Wetmore elected President, Parmlee Secretary, John Curwen, M. D., Superintendent and Physician-in-Chief.

June 25. Adjourned meeting. Starr, Fertig and Parmlee appointed a committee on By-Laws. Secretary instructed to inform Commissioners that Trustees have organized and are ready to assume charge and request a meeting. Invitation of Dr. Kirkbride to visit the Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane accepted.

July 21. By-Laws adopted, subject to approval of Governor. Morris S. Guth elected Assistant Physician and M. Beecher Treasurer. Committee of Audit and Visiting Committee appointed.

July 22. Salaries fixed as follows: Superintendent, \$2,500.00; Assistant Physician, \$800.00; Steward, \$750.00; Matron, \$400.00; Treasurer, \$100.00; Storekeeper and Clerk to Steward, \$250.00; Clerk to Superintendent, \$250.00. Wages of employees of Hospital and Farm to be fixed by Wetmore and Parmlee, committee, in conference with Superintendent. J. H. Parmlee elected Steward.

Dr. Curwen and Dr. Corson, of the Commission, met with the Board and the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Commissioners having this 22d day of July, A. D. 1881, tendered the transfer of the actual household arrangements of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Pennsylvania, to the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, that the accounts of the Commissioners be closed on July 31st, 1881, and that the accounts of the Trustees be commenced on August 1st, 1881."

Nov. 10. Rate of charges after January 1st, 1882, reduced to \$2.50 a week to County and Township authorities. Committee appointed to confer with railroads for a reduction of fare to the indigent insane of the district. Quarterly report ending September 30th, 1881. Number of admissions, 21; discharged, 12; leaving in Hospital, 199.

1882. Jan. 12. Committee reported that railroads decline to make reduction.

April 13. Upon report of Superintendent, he, with concurrence of President and Secretary, authorized to modify weekly rate for private patients in cases where their friends do not wish to put them on the county and are willing to pay the public rate, but not more.

July 13. On motion of Wright, Parmlee, with Superintendent, appointed to report a system of accounts and audits.

Oct. 13. Report received of committee to confer with Commissioners and resolution adopted consummating transfer. On motion of Wright, Starr, Parmlee and Wetmore, appointed a committee to examine property under resolution of September 6th, 1882, and determine how much the Trustees will receive and to agree on prices and take possession in behalf of the trustees.

1883, Feb. 6. Resignation of Fertig. Committee to examine and receive property from Commissioners reported articles and appraisement amounting to \$15,873.25. On motion of Parmlee, insurance on brick stable and contents authorized to amount to \$2,500.00. Wetmore and Parmlee appointed committee to prepare plans for farm buildings.

April 13. On motion of Hancock, Wright and Smiley added to committee on system of accounts and audits. Patient committed on acquittal of homicide on ground of insanity discharged on recommendation of Superintendent. On motion of Starr, purchase of billiard tables and pictures authorized.

July 12. On motion of Hancock pursuant to report of Superintendent, attendant allowed half pay for nine months, in consequence of having been injured by one of the patients.

July 13. Wetmore and Hancock, committee, with Superintendent, appointed to carry out the provisions of House Bill No. 234, approved July 25th, 1883. Smiley and Parmlee, with Superintendent, appointed to report concerning use of lightning rods.

Aug. 30. Report of special committee on accounts and audit presented and adopted. Smiley, Wright and Parmlee, with Superintendent, appointed to report amendments to By-Laws for conformity to system of accounts and audits.

Aug. 31. Sealed proposals for supplies opened and awards made.

Oct. 11. Report of committee appointed to award contracts for supplies.

Oct. 12. Invitation of Superintendent of B., N. Y. & P. R. R. Co., for trip to Buffalo, (to visit State Hospital for Insane) accepted, and Nov. 8th, 1883, designated.

Nov. 7. Order of business adopted: Reading of minutes; reports of officers and committees; original resolutions; unfinished business; miscellaneous business; election of officers. On motion of Hancock, *Resolved*, That improvements requiring expenditures for which the Trustees have no funds which they can legally apply thereto, be postponed except as shall be otherwise required by existing contracts.

1884, Jan. 10. Wetmore and Parmlee, committee appointed to examine and report upon the whole subject of furnishing heat. Starr and Parmlee, committee to procure additions to the scenery of the stage in Amusement Hall, not to exceed \$250.00. Resolution of regret on the death of Dr. Kirkbride adopted.

April 10. Hancock, Wetmore and Stone appointed to report on necessity for an additional Assistant Physician. Committee on heating authorized to employ experts. Steward directed to put delinquent bills in the hands of Treasurer for collection. Voted that books and accounts of the Board be reviewed, adjusted and stated by Mr. Smiley from date of organization to such time as shall render said books and accounts connected and coincident with the present system of the Board. Invitation of Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane to attend its meeting in Philadelphia May 13th, 1884, received.

July 10. On report of committee on salary and wages, salary of Steward fixed at \$1,000.00. Proposition of gas company for heating of Hospital received and contract authorized with provision that supply will cost 25 per cent. less than coal consumed from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884. On motion of Stone, *Resolved*, That whereas, the Building Committee report verbally that the farm building appropriation is already exhausted, all work on the barn, except for the protection of material, be immediately discontinued. On motion of Stone, voted that a committee of three, composed of Messrs. Starr, Smiley and Wetmore be appointed, whose duty it shall be to supervise and direct the performance of the duties of all executive officers and to serve as an Advisory Committee as to all operations in and about and concerning the Hospital.

Oct. 9. Committee on Heating reported contract with Warren Light & Heat Co., which was approved.

1885, April 9. Report of Committee on Salaries approved, as follows: Superintendent, \$2,500.00; First Assistant Physician, \$900.00; Second Assistant Physician, \$800.00; Steward, \$1,000.00; Treasurer, \$300.00; Male Supervisor, \$600.00; Female Supervisor, \$300.00; Steward's Clerk, \$420.00; Superintendent's Clerk, \$250.00; Housekeeper, \$300.00. Voted that bills against Counties and Poor Districts in arrears for more than one quarter be put in hands of Treasurer for col-

lection. Voted that the Steward be instructed to report each quarter the amount of purchases and wages, as well as actual disbursements.

Oct. 8. Salaries of Female Supervisor and Superintendent's Clerk fixed at \$30.00 and \$27.00 per month, respectively. On motion of Stone, *Resolved*, That the Superintendent is hereby directed to take such action without delay as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of Assembly approved May 3rd, 1885, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, entitled 'An Act to provide for the better security of life and limb in case of fire,' " etc.

Dec. 17. Statement by Smiley of expenses of Hospital, for last fourteen months read by request in explanation of Steward's report, and filed. On motion of Hancock Superintendent requested to enforce rules in reference to pay for private patients, and to return such patients whose accounts are delinquent for thirty days. Committee on Fire Escapes report certificate of County Commissioners approving construction of stairways and certificate filed.

1886, June 17. On motion of Smiley and Hancock, accounts of delinquents for more than three months be placed in hands of Treasurer for collection, and no private patient allowed to remain in Hospital more than three months without payment of charges. On motion of Wetmore, administration of kitchen department referred to committee on wages. On motion of Hancock, voted that under direction of President, in conjunction with Superintendent, books be purchased and library or libraries created for use of inmates, also pictures, engravings and other articles of virtue, and tools, implements and apparatus for diversion and amusement of patients, in the direction of industrial art.

Sept. 16. Report of expenditure for buildings, furniture and improvements from July 1st, 1885, to December 1st, 1886, submitted by Smiley and placed on minutes. Committee on Fences report contract with Champion Iron Fence Co., of Kenton, Ohio, for iron fence at \$1.30 per lineal foot, along the entire frontage, west side of Jamestown Road. Committee on Cemetery report progress. Communication from Starr advising of his resignation and appointment as a member of the Board of Public Charities, and resolution thereon adopted. Fence Committee authorized to advertise for bids for construction of iron fence on south side.

1887, Sept. 29. On report of committee, salary of Superintendent increased from \$2,500.00 to \$3,000.00 from June 1st, 1887. Superintendent's recommendation as to a reading room, referred to Committee on Buildings. By-Law No. 10 amended by providing that Trustees act in conjunction with Superintendent as to duties therein prescribed, and voted that the supervision contemplated on the part of the Trustees be discharged by the Executive Committee.

1888, March 15. Resolutions by Stone referred to special committee. (Subsequently to some extent incorporated in By-Laws):

1—That the use of the stereopticon and other means of diverting and developing intelligence among the inmates, as heretofore conducted by the Superintendent, meets with our earnest approval.

2—That it is the sense of the Board that the facilities of the Institution should be increased in the direction of simple educational influences, as auxiliary treatment.

3—That the Superintendent be, and he is hereby empowered and directed to employ, without unnecessary delay, one learned and competent teacher for a term of one year, who shall have knowledge of kindergarten and industrial methods of education, whose duty it shall be to give daily instruction to such of the patients of this Hospital as may be designated and classified for such purpose by the Superintendent, and carefully observe and make monthly report thereon to the Superintendent, as to the effect of such instruction, whereupon, the Superintendent shall transmit such report to each quarterly meeting of this Board, together with such comments thereon as he may deem necessary for its information.

4—That the Superintendent shall, after conference with such teachers and such other authorities as he may desire to consult, purchase for the use of the Hospital, in the course of construction aforesaid, a proper and adequate supply of material and implements required for such purpose, inclusive of modelling, designing and drafting.

5—That for the employment of said teacher and purchase of supplies, as aforesaid, the sum of \$2,500.00, or so much thereof as may be required, is hereby appropriated and authorized to be expended upon the order of the Superintendent, who shall report his action thereon to the next meeting.

June 21. Superintendent, by special report, recommended the erection of Turkish baths as a remedial agency. On motion of Mason, voted that patients outside of the Hospital district shall not be received except in cases especially allowed by the Superintendent. Report of the purchase of 628-100 acres, along Jackson Farm road, at \$100 per acre, approved. On motion of Mason, voted that a Committee, consisting of President, Treasurer and Superintendent, be appointed to make arrangements for a visitation of the Board to other hospitals.

Oct. 26. Report by Mason on visitation to other hospitals received and ordered spread on the minutes. Stone, Hancock and Parmlee, appointed to attend a meeting of the Board of Public Charities, Nov. 20, 1888.

Dec. 20. Report of Committee on Electric Lights received. Rate for public patients reduced from \$3.50 to \$3.00 per week. Committee appointed to report on cost of telephones.

1889, June 13. Proposition of Pennsylvania Gas Company for service of boilers in manufacturing electricity declined. Proposition of Telephone Company received and referred to Committee on Electric Calls. Report of President and Committee on Appropriations on the subject of insurance referred to Committee on Buildings, with instruction to insure barn and contents to amount of \$15,000—\$10,000 on building and \$5,000 on contents. Wetmore and Smiley appointed Committee on repairing road. Executive Committee authorized to provide for an improved supply of water. On motion of Smiley, *Resolved*, That the Superintendent and Treasurer be authorized to cover into the State Treasury the amount of our account, \$13,340.30, together with the amount for next quarter, to stand to the credit of the Hospital and subject to its future demands. *(This resolution was adopted to aid the State Treasury in the crisis caused by the Johnstown and Williamsport*

floods, and was offered without solieitation or suggestion on the part of the State Administration.)

July 18. By-Laws Nos. 10 and 11 amended as follows: No. 10, By forbidding Trustees from being in any wise interested, directly or indirectly, in any purchase for or furnishing to the Hospital and from receving any money, valuable thing or compensation for any material or article furnished, or labor or services performed, whether official or otherwise, or upon any agreement or appointment in relation thereto, express or implied.

No. 11. By providing that the Annual Report of the Trustees shall be accompanied by a list of the paid officers and employees of the Hospital, with a tabular statement showing the capacity of service, respectively, time employed, and rate of compensation, a list and enumeration of articles of value made by patients, and a tabular approximate statement of days work done by each sex in each month of the year, a summary inventory and appraisalment of the stock and supplies and all other property of the Hospital, a classified enumeration of the library and of the implements and apparatus for the diversion of the patients, also all matters required to be contained in the General Report of the Superintendent to the Committee on Lunacy, and that the said annual Report and accompanying papers together with the Annual Reports of the Superintendent Treasurer and Steward, shall be published under the direction of the Superintendent for the use of the Trustees and other public authorities; and requiring the Superintendent to furnish the necessary data to the Trustees.



Report of Committee on Turkish Baths recommending the erection of a building for Turkish baths, gymnasium and reading room, adopted. Revision and publication of Dr. Curwen's manual for training of attendants authorized. Report by Mr. Mason of visitation to New England Hospitals ordered to be printed.

Sept. 26. Steward directed to furnish an abstract of his accounts of all purchases, showing what articles were paid for and what were not paid for. Contract for electric call-bells in Superintendent's office, wards, etc., approved. A third Assistant Physician appointed upon recommendation of Superintendent. Building Committee directed to purchase a watchman's electric time register for use of Hospital. On

motion of Wetmore. Treasurer authorized to employ an attorney to collect delinquent accounts of private patients.

Dec. 19. Resolution submitted by Dr. Curwen adopted, in memory of Dr. Charles H. Nichols, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, in New York City. Voted—that physicians, steward, supervisors, clerks, attendants and house-keeper employed for a period of six months be allowed an annual vacation of two weeks, without deduction of salary or wages. On motion of Stone, voted that the forms for admission prescribed in the regulations of the Board of Public Charities be appended in the publication of the Annual Reports, instead of the forms heretofore published. Stone and Smiley, in connection with the Superintendent, appointed to revise the By-Laws and report at next regular meeting. Letter of D. S. Herron, of DuBois, complaining of treatment of patients, received and subject referred to Monthly Visiting Committee.

1890, June 19. Superintendent's report submits question of an erection of an additional building containing Turkish baths for women, and recommends reconstruction of front porch to main building. Special committee appointed to reconstruct porch. Voted to visit New York Hospitals, with Superintendent, to observe management under amended law. Superintendent requested to obtain better ventilation in the wards by open windows. Superintendent requested to ascertain whether a larger number of patients may not be employed.

Sept. 18. Superintendent's report recommends filling spaces at ends of each of the wards occupied by excited patients between iron bars and windows with a collection of palms and other plants and singing birds, also purchase of a collection of stuffed birds for museum, and these recommendations were approved and directed to be carried out. Executive Committee authorized to purchase site with buildings for convalescent patients, situated within two miles and embracing not more than 75 acres. Judges not in the Hospital District notified that the Hospital capacity is exhausted, and no non-resident patients can be admitted.

Dec. 18. Purchase of Sanford place authorized on approval of title. Salary of Bookkeeper increased to \$700.00. Superintendent requested to observe utmost care as to sufficiency of sureties upon applications for admission.

1891, March 19. Stone, Mason and Parmlee appointed to inquire into legislation pending to re-organize Hospitals on Norristown plan and report to the Board. Committee reported resolutions and the same were adopted. Superintendent requests use of house on Sanford place for cases of nervous disorder, threatening mental disorder, and that it be named Hygeia Hall. Name adopted. Quarterly advance payments by private patients insisted upon and bonds required to be approved by Executive Committee. Purchase of watchman's time detector authorized.

March 27. Special meeting at Titusville and investigation of charges by an ex-attendant, of cruelty on part of other attendants.

April 4. Further investigation of charges. Depositions taken of six attendants, Superintendent and Assistant Physician Guth.

April 10. Further consideration of the subject of investigation. Report to the Governor adopted. Discharge of an employe directed.

June 18. Contract for gas (fuel) for three years, at \$8,400.00 a year authorized.

July 10. Report of Mason, Shirk and Parnlee, committee on amendment of By-Laws adopted.

Dec. 17. Salaries fixed as follows: First Assistant Physician, \$1,200.00; Second Assistant Physician, \$1,200.00; Bookkeeper, \$800.00. Rules and Regulations under By-Laws of 1891, adopted. Dr. John Curwen elected Superintendent and Physician-in-Chief for the term of five years from July 1st, 1891.

1892, March 17. Legacy acknowledged of \$5,000.00 from Emily C. Eckert, to the Superintendent, to be used at his discretion "In providing entertainment to the inmates." Appropriation of \$1,000.00 for enlargement of Library voted. Dr. Guth transferred as First Assistant Physician to Female Department.

April 13. Special meeting to consider charges made by W. E. Peart. Hancock and Mason appointed to conduct the examination on the part of the Board.

June 16. Employment of Dr. Harriet McCalmont as Second Assistant Physician of Female Wards directed.

Sept. 15. Legislature memorialized for appropriation to purchase land for Hospital purposes, and a further appropriation for use in connection with Eckert legacy for Female Auxiliary Building.

Dec. 15. On motion of Stone, *Resolved*, That the Committee on Supplies be requested to hereafter set forth in their quarterly report in a comparative way the rates or prices paid for the last preceding quarter as to the respective articles included in such report.

1893, Jan. 31. Proceedings for condemnation of Wood property authorized.

March 16. The offices of Assistant Male and Female Supervisors created.

April 21. Appeal authorized from the report of viewers, assessing damages as to Wood property.

June 15. On motion of Hancock, removal of convalescent patients to Hygeia Hall authorized, and if not enough to fill, then reception of nervous patients threatened with insanity, and Hygeia Hall to be treated as a ward of the Hospital. Construction of sewer to drain low lands authorized.

June 16. Resolution adopted relating to transfer of patients to Hospital at Wernersville.

Sept. 21. Wetmore, Hancock and Stone appointed to take up and settle matters mentioned in communication from Secretary Biddle, relating to quarterly statement for maintenance. Plans and specifications for Eckert building ordered. Hancock, Stone and Wetmore authorized to purchase books for library to amount of \$1,000.00.

Dec. 21. Secretary instructed to acknowledge letter from G. W. Sill, Pres. Warren and Chautauqua Gas Co., and solicit bid at next regular meeting. Proposition of F. E. Hertzell to act as Treasurer without compensation until further action of the Board, accepted. Purchase of piano authorized. Voted that no patients, except convalescent

removed from the main building shall be received in Hygeia Hall for less than \$6 per week.

1894, March 15. On motion of Shirk, employment of man and wife to take charge of domestic affairs of Hygeia Hall authorized. Leave of absence granted to Superintendent to enable him to accept invitation to meeting of Medico Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland in June, 1894, in the City of Dublin. Appeal to the Supreme Court in Wood case authorized at discretion of the committee upon conference with attorneys for Hospital. Erection of female auxiliary building directed.

June 21. Report of the committee on purchase of books for library read and approved. Transfer of patients to Hygeia Hall authorized.

July 10. Report of committee recommending widening of South Avenue, and consequent setting out of iron fences adopted.

Dec. 20. Report of Library Committee on plan for distribution of books and rules of library adopted. Purchase of piano for Hygeia Hall authorized. Purchase of bone-crusher authorized. Salary of Dr. Guth increased to \$1,400.00 from Dec. 1, 1894. Communication from M. Waters, President of Citizens' National Bank, offering 3 per cent. per annum on monthly balances answered negatively because of the effect of such direction upon the security of the Treasurer's bond.

1895, April 12. Report of Superintendent presented in response to reference of the subject of restraint of patients. Precautions to prevent suicide directed, as recommended by Secretary of Committee on Lunacy, relative to cases of melancholia.

Sept. 19. Telephone construction authorized for communication with gas and water works and Hygeia Hall.

Dec. 19. Committee on Farm and Buildings reported that they had caused two fire plugs to be placed at Hygeia Hall, also the construction of a four-inch line to the stock-barn, connecting with the main line from the reservoirs with three fire-plugs properly located. On motion of Lewis Treasurer directed to report at next quarterly meeting the daily balances, if any, for the current quarter.

1896, March 19. The date of regular meetings changed from Thursday to Friday and By-Laws (Art. IV, Chap. 1.) accordingly amended. Shirk and Mason, special committee reported that interest at 2½ per cent. on daily balances would only amount to about \$4.19, and that it was inexpedient to diminish the responsibility of the Treasurer by establishing a depository. Smiley and Stone, special committee, reported purchase of twenty-five acres known as the Critchlow property. Dr. Caroline E. Smith chosen assistant physician to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Dr. Katharine Northrop. Building containing Turkish baths, gymnasium and reading-room for male patients designated as Curwen Hall. Correspondence with Committee on Lunacy respecting seclusion and restraint of patients.

June 19. On report of Building Committee memorial directed for appropriation for the erection of a building for male patients, corresponding with Hygeia Hall, *(also memorial for appropriation to erect group of buildings, or farm colony, for housing employees)*.

Sept. 18. Dr. Howard Allwein elected 2nd Asst. Physician to succeed Dr. Chas. M. Strickler, resigned.

Dec. 19. State appropriations requested for a building for men, corresponding to Hygeia Hall, and for a dormitory or farm colony for the accommodation of employes.

1897. March 19. Executive Committee reported sale of Berry Lot and purchase of Starr farm, containing about 180 acres, these transactions constituting a practical exchange.

On motion of Stone Superintendent requested to state in quarterly report number of patients from each county in the district, also number of private and indigent patients, respectively, and number of patients from counties outside of district.

June 18. Adverse report of committee on claim of employe for injuries caused by co-employe while working on gas main.

September 18. Building Committee previously authorized to procure designs for reconstruction of porte-cochere, reported that it was inexpedient to proceed owing to serious illness of Superintendent Curwen.

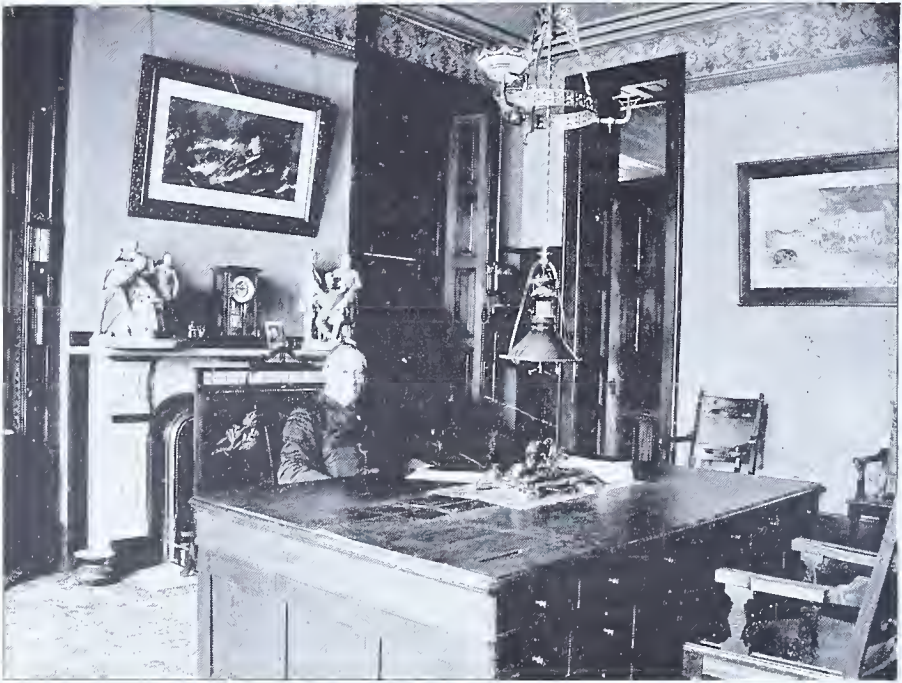




HYGEIA HALL AND ECKERT MEMORIAL.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE INDICATES THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1897.

YEAR ENDING.	ADMITTED.				REMOVED FROM HOSPITAL.								REMAIN- ING IN HOSPITAL.			Number present in the year.	Average weekly cost maintenance.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males not Insane.	Restored		Impro'd.		Station'y		Died.		Males.	Females.	Total.			
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
August 30, 1881.....	46	179	225	.....	3	2	1	8	1	1	2	8	26	39	160	199	225	\$3 00
September 30, 1882....	119	115	234	.....	9	8	11	12	4	11	8	15	78	126	229	355	433	2 75
“ 30, 1883.....	99	86	185	.....	14	20	14	13	3	19	20	14	117	174	249	423	540	2 50
“ 30, 1884.....	115	88	203	.....	21	15	11	17	6	27	27	19	143	224	259	483	626	2 50
November 30, 1885....	185	114	299	.....	17	12	30	21	9	12	37	21	159	316	307	623	782	4 00
“ 30, 1886.....	128	91	219	.....	23	21	36	25	6	8	41	24	184	338	320	658	842	3 25
“ 30, 1887.....	126	97	223	.....	21	31	28	19	51	6	30	38	224	334	323	657	881	3 10
“ 30, 1888.....	122	76	198	.....	13	14	44	20	14	4	35	25	169	350	336	686	855	3 46
“ 30, 1889.....	138	86	224	.....	23	21	35	17	21	22	38	26	203	371	336	707	910	3 35
“ 30, 1890.....	130	89	219	.....	18	19	28	15	14	6	32	10	142	409	375	784	926	3 26
“ 30, 1891.....	122	72	194	.....	29	15	38	22	11	9	37	19	180	416	382	798	978	3 33
“ 30, 1892....	130	85	215	.....	29	20	38	29	21	15	27	18	197	431	385	816	1013	3 37
“ 30, 1893.....	154	122	276	2	39	24	23	22	30	9	39	18	206	452	434	886	1092	3 57
“ 30, 1894.....	162	89	251	.....	22	24	17	33	56	37	37	20	246	482	409	891	1137	3 50
“ 30, 1895.....	114	93	207	.....	39	24	20	17	14	5	39	31	189	484	425	909	1098	3 51
“ 30, 1896....	123	93	216	.....	9	20	19	8	14	12	48	29	159	517	449	966	1125	3 61
“ 30, 1897.....	139	117	256	.....	22	20	34	27	27	7	36	37	210	537	475	1012	1222	3 57
Totals.....	2152	1692	3844	2	351	310	427	325	302	210	533	372	2832					



Report of Superintendent.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Penn'a:

Gentlemen: The movement of the population of this Hospital, is shown by the following table:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted during the year.....	139	117	256
Discharged during the year....	119	91	210
Restored..	22	20	42
Improved	34	27	61
Stationary	27	7	34
Died	36	37	73
Total number under treatment..	656	566	1,222
Number in the Hospital, Nov.			
30, 1897.....	537	475	1,012

The steady increase of patients during the past year has added to the discomfort of the inmates, arising from the

great overcrowding, and has required the employment of a larger number of attendants. It has also compelled a greater amount of seclusion among the patients, from the unusual number of violent, dangerous and distinctly homicidal patients, who, for the protection of others must be kept where they cannot inflict injury on others, or destroy the furniture and fixtures.

Such a general statement gives very little idea of the crowded condition of the wards. In wards where the accommodation in a comfortable manner was designed for thirty-eight, sixty-six and sixty-eight have been, from absolute necessity, placed, though these do not all sleep in the ward, but are scattered in other places. Some of the wards for the more quiet patients are crowded so that many of the patients must be moved for the night to other parts of the hospital for sleeping.

All these movements and changes cannot add to the comfort of the patients. How long such a condition, or even a greater trouble, from the pressure for admission of patients requiring care and treatment, will continue, with no prospect of the construction of another institution, no one can say, but this may be said with perfect truth and candor, that the welfare and restoration of the constantly occurring cases of mental disorder cannot be secured, with no means provided for their treatment.

The careless unconcern and stolid indifference shown to the provision for the care of the insane is clearly expressed in the words of another, distinguished for his long devotion to the care of the insane.

"Preventable disease and nothing done comes near to crime. We hear that some advanced utilitarians of the school of positive philosophy, are hinting at a coming age of enlightenment when chronic insanity will be replaced by euthanasia, but can the government mean this for its veterans," (or this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania design thus to treat its acute insane?)

“In the contemplation of such outcome one wonders if these advanced thinkers in selfishness, these persons in authority, who neglect to aid those ready to perish, believe that the mandate, ‘Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these,’ has been indefinitely postponed.”

For fifty years the effort has been steadily pursued to



provide the most convenient and comfortable provision for the insane, by those who believed that the taxpayers of this grand Commonwealth should be fully supplied with the means by which their families should receive proper care and treatment in the worst disorder to which men are exposed, and a fair statement of the case has met with a generous response. It makes no matter what form the disorder may take, every person so afflicted should have that careful and abundant provision, in all stages of the disorder, which will provide for all who may need it, in the most comfortable manner.

View on the Conewango.

Fourteen years since, all the insane in the poorhouses were transferred to the hospitals, but now the theory is, that the same class which crowded the wards of the hospitals after this transfer, must be transferred to the poorhouses, to be placed in buildings specially provided for them. Does anyone believe that a system which has totally failed in other places will succeed better in Pennsylvania?

"The purpose of shutting up insane patients in an asylum is not merely to keep them from doing harm in the community, but more especially to cure, or at least ameliorate their unfortunate condition. In other words, an insane asylum, properly conducted, is less a prison than a hospital. But the science of treating mental diseases is not yet well understood. It has been studied thoroughly by comparatively few people. Skilled alienists are scarce, and their services are secured by large institutions, such as are controlled by states. County insane asylums cannot expect to be as skillfully conducted as state institutions are, or should be, and for that reason it would be well for the _____ Commissioners to be very sure of their resources before taking a step which will involve the mental and physical health of so many people.—Newspaper Editorial.

"As a result of the complete operation of this system, (State care of the insane), for the past number of years, of the 21,000 insane in custody in the State of New York, there is not one in a county asylum, a poorhouse, a jail or a penitentiary unless temporarily apprehended for commitment to a State hospital. There is no doubt, in my mind, that with the experience up to this time in the State care of the insane, it is nearly the unanimous opinion of the tax-paying members of the Commonwealth that the State of New York's experiment in humanity is a success and that it pays to be scientifically humane."

P. M. WISE, M. D.,
Chairman of the Committee on Lunacy.

If the insane are the wards of the Commonwealth can the Commonwealth, in obedience to its own laws, delegate the duties of a Trustee to other parties who are not bound by the laws as firmly as the Commonwealth itself?

The statement of the fact brings with it its own answer and any attempt to carry out such a plan will, sooner or

later, meet with merited reprobation.

It is too late in the century to advance the idea that no other hospital will ever be built in Pennsylvania. If the idea be to promote economy it is safe to say that nowhere can the insane be treated more economically and at the same time comfortably, with a view to their welfare and restoration, than in the hospitals for the insane in Pennsylvania.

Though the hospital was much overcrowded it was not desirable on many accounts to refuse the admission of patients altogether, and in August the following notice was issued so as, if possible, to limit the admissions to recent cases.

State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Penn'a., August 12, 1897.

The State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a., was constructed and organized for the care and treatment of the insane of the counties of Warren, Crawford, Erie, Mercer, Venango, Clarion, Forest, McKean, Elk and Cameron, and Potter was afterward added by legislative act.

The number of insane from these counties on the first of August, 1897, was 668; private patients from different sections of the Commonwealth, 83; from twenty-four counties outside of the district, 264; making the total, 1,015; showing a very much overcrowded hospital. The capacity of the hospital, when constructed, was considered to be for 700 patients.

The law requires that "while the finances of the state do not permit ample provisions for all cases of insanity, recent cases shall have preference over those of long standing." In order to meet this requirement of the law, it is respectfully and earnestly requested that before making arrangements to bring a patient to the hospital, a statement be sent to the Superintendent, giving the sex, age, length of time insane, the first symptoms, dating back not longer than six months; any previous attacks; any complications that may exist, such as paralysis, epilepsy, or alcoholism.

No patient will be admitted unless these requirements are fully complied with: the question simply being whether

this provision of the law shall be complied with, or the hospital completely closed to any further admissions, and the closing of the hospital is not a thing to be desired.

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.,
Superintendent.

The actual number in the hospital on November 30, 1897, was 1,000, though twelve not included in that sum were out on trial, at home, with the probability that the majority would not be returned, at least at the close of the time allowed by law for the trial.

One feature of this section of the law allowing trials at home for thirty days has this decided objection, that patients are often taken away during the period of convalescence and returned to old scenes and associations which had more or less influence in the causation of the mental disorder, and kept at home without any real improvement because they seem so well, and the consequence is that they never entirely recover, and thus add to the number of those who continue insane for the remainder of their lives, and add to the burdens of the community by being ultimately returned to the hospital because unmanageable at home.

Another fact in this connection is that many who seem quite restored retain their delusions for many months, and in some cases for years, and will tell of things which they may have seen or heard when, according to their own confession, they were influenced by some delusion during the whole period.

The clear inference to be drawn is that it is not safe or prudent to make a law regulating mental disorders without carefully considering all the facts and information which could be obtained in such cases, or more specially on the general character of mental disorders.

Early in the year an opportunity was presented to convert the value of a lot purchased several years ago, to prevent (what was then reported to be the object of parties intend-

ing to purchase) what would have been a nuisance to the hospital.

The property obtained was a farm of 173 acres, between one and two miles from the hospital, with nearly one hundred acres of cleared land and the remainder covered with trees, the greater part of which could be cleared and made available for farm purposes. The primary object was to obtain more land for pasture, and this, in a short time, can be realized from the efforts thus far made to obtain good grass in the fields.

It was afterward decided to make of the place a "Farm Colony."

A good house on the property was by some changes made available for the accommodation of about fifteen male patients with their attendants, who would give time

under careful direction, to the improvement of the farm. Barns capable of accommodating a number of cattle were also on the property, which have been arranged for the keeping of the young cattle and of such cows as it may be necessary to remove for a time from the main barn.

The removal of that number of patients from the wards will relieve to that extent the overcrowded condition and give to the patients themselves, so removed, more liberty and occupation of character useful to them and beneficial to the hospital.

Such a place in Pennsylvania is an experiment, but there is no good reason why it should not, by proper care and at-

Shadows in the Conewango.



tention, be made valuable to the hospital and advantageous to the patients themselves.

The experience of another year has demonstrated quite conclusively the advantages of Hygeia Hall as a residence, at a certain period of their disorder, for convalescent patients, hastening their restoration and giving a more home-like residence and a greater degree of liberty and diversion in various ways than could be given in the ordinary wards of a hospital.

Miss St. Clair continues to give great satisfaction to all by her careful management of the domestic affairs, and also by her admirable direction of the other features of the Hall.

The building originally constructed for a Turkish Bath, a gymnasium and a large reading room for the male patients, has been improved by converting the gymnasium into a room in which the officers of the hospital can find recreation and amusement with billiards and other games, while the large room in the second story has been arranged for billiard and pool tables and other diversions for the male patients and attendants in one half, and for a reading room, with papers and magazines, in the other half.

The Turkish Bath continues to afford the means of benefitting and strengthening many whose bodily condition is much disordered.

The Eckert Memorial Building has been used principally in the Turkish Bath department, but the large room in the second story, requiring to have the walls and ceiling painted to give it a proper appearance, has not yet been put in condition for the full use for which it was intended, on account of the inability of the Superintendent to give his attention to its proper care and adornment.

The operations of the farm has been quite as successful as the majority of farms in this section. The yield of hay was large, the oats a medium crop and the potatoes about one-fourth of the yield of last year.

The products of the garden have been equal to those of former years.

Every opportunity has been improved to give the men abundant exercise out doors. As many as could be induced to work on the farm have been employed in various work in that way.

The drill in various movements was kept up during the season when the men could be out doors freely, and this drill was followed by a game of baseball. The number who practiced the drill was large.

The religious exercises have been regularly maintained throughout the year.

The evening entertainments on each night of the week have been regularly kept up for about eight months of the year.

Entertainments have been given several times by friends of the hospital from other places, notably, from Erie, which have been greatly enjoyed by the inmates.

Owing to the changing character of the service, no regular classes could be formed for instruction in the care and treatment of the patients, but a certain amount of instruction was given by the medical officers during the winter.

During the disability of the Superintendent, Dr. M. S. Guth carefully and efficiently attended to all the duties devolved on him.

Dr. J. Howard Allwein has earnestly and faithfully discharged the duties of Second Assistant Physician.

Dr. C. W. Schmehl has also given careful and acceptable service as Third Assistant Physician.

Dr. Caroline E. Smith has attended to the duties of her position, carefully and assiduously.

Mr. F. M. Bettis, with increased experience from years of duty, has gained greater efficiency for the discharge of the duties of Steward.

Mr. W. A. Smiley has gained skill and ability by the continued and regular exercise of the duties of Bookkeeper and

Storekeeper, and has faithfully discharged all those duties

Mrs. S. F. Boyer has continued to perform all the duties required of her as Housekeeper, zealously and faithfully.

Miss Kate Layton has faithfully and earnestly discharged the varying duties of her position as Secretary to the Superintendent, greatly increased by the large number of patients and the official calls for various statistics.

The Supervisors, male and female, have been very efficient and faithful in all the duties required of them by the increased number of patients and the great overcrowding of all the wards.

The variation in the number of attendants, caused by frequent changes, has left comparatively few who have become quite familiar with their duties, but these are quite earnest and efficient in the discharge of their duties.

The Farmer, the Engineer, and all those engaged in outdoor work, have given themselves earnestly and faithfully to the discharge of the duties of their respective positions.

Deeply grateful to the Trustees for the many evidences of kindness and attention during my long disability I trust by care and caution, under the guidance of an All-wise Providence, to be able to conduct the affairs of the hospital so as to keep all the departments in the highest degree of efficiency for the benefit of the patients.

JOHN CURWEN.

December 17, 1897.



TABLE I.
MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year...	517	449	966
Admitted during the year.....	139	117	256
Total present in the year.....	656	566	1222
Discharged—Restored.....	22	20	42
Improved	34	27	61
Stationary.....	27	7	34
Died.....	36	37	73
Remaining at the end of the year... ..	537	475	1012

TABLE II.
ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE FROM THE BEGINNING
OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted	2152	1692	3844
Discharged—Restored.....	351	310	661
Improved	427	325	752
Stationary.....	302	210	512
Not insane.....	2	.....	2
Died.....	533	372	905
Total discharged.... .	1615	1217	2832

TABLE III.
NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN YEAR.

	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Under 15 years.....				1	3	4
15 to 20 years.....	3	4	7	4	8	12
20 to 25 years.....	17	13	30	21	11	32
25 to 30 years.....	14	9	23	15	11	26
30 to 35 years.....	23	18	41	26	18	44
35 to 40 years.....	15	17	32	13	16	29
40 to 45 years.....	14	16	30	14	13	27
45 to 50 years.....	13	7	20	14	8	22
50 to 60 years.....	27	18	45	18	17	35
60 to 70 years.....	4	12	16	4	9	13
70 to 80 years.....	5	3	8	2	1	3
Over 80 years.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	3	.....	3	6	2	8
Total.....	139	117	256	139	117	256

TABLE IV.
NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM BEGINNING OF HOSPITAL.

	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	9	8	17	43	48	91
15 to 20 years.....	66	70	136	116	87	203
20 to 25 years.....	246	125	371	265	164	429
25 to 30 years.....	288	199	487	292	238	530
30 to 35 years.....	281	233	514	290	264	554
35 to 40 years.....	317	260	577	264	227	491
40 to 45 years.....	227	230	457	201	209	410
45 to 50 years.....	187	166	353	153	139	292
50 to 60 years.....	260	214	474	216	156	372
60 to 70 years.....	155	112	267	116	67	183
70 to 80 years.....	66	46	112	43	25	68
Over 80 years.....	17	8	25	11	2	13
Unknown.....	33	21	54	142	66	208
Total.....	2152	1692	3844	2152	1692	3844

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Pennsylvania.....	87	88	175	1449	1140	2589
Canada.....	6	.....	6	25	8	33
Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Prince Edward's Island.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Vermont.....	.....	2	2	4	5	9
Massachusetts.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	12
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Connecticut.....	1	.....	1	3	1	4
New York.....	13	4	17	167	119	286
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Maryland.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Louisiana.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Ohio.....	1	.....	1	14	18	32
Indiana.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Kentucky.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Michigan.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Wisconsin.....	1	1	2	4	2	6
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Nebraska.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
California.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
England.....	3	2	5	51	31	82
Ireland.....	4	4	8	117	140	257
Scotland.....	3	.....	3	14	9	23
Wales.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	15
Isle of Man.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
France.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	14
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9
Italy.....	1	.....	1	9	2	11
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Germany.....	5	6	11	109	88	197
Austria.....	.....	1	1	4	1	5
Hungary.....	1	.....	1	3	1	4
Roumania.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bulgaria.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Bohemia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Sweden.....	6	5	11	89	53	142
Finland.....	.....	1	1	1	2	3
Poland.....	1	.....	1	7	2	9
Denmark.....	1	1	2	1	3	4
Russia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
China.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	1	1	2	12	17	29
Total.....	139	117	256	2152	1692	3844

TABLE VI.
RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Allegheny.....				13	17	30
Armstrong.....	2	2	4	39	28	67
Beaver.....				1	2	3
Bedford.....				1		1
Blair.....		2	2	1	7	8
Bradford.....				15	11	26
Butler.....	2		2	52	24	76
Cambria.....				3	7	10
Cameron.....	2		2	19	13	32
Centre.....	1		1	8	21	29
Clarion.....	4	2	6	112	53	165
Clearfield.....	8	8	16	58	53	111
Clinton.....	4	3	7	40	37	77
Columbia.....				7	6	13
Crawford.....	20	15	35	265	266	531
Cumberland.....				1	2	3
Dauphin.....	2		2	14	3	17
Elk.....	5	2	7	77	47	124
Erie.....	25	17	42	358	244	602
Fayette.....				2	4	6
Forest.....	3		3	22	14	36
Franklin.....				2	2	4
Greene.....				3	1	4
Huntingdon.....				1	3	4
Indiana.....	2	1	3	12	6	18
Jefferson.....	10	6	16	108	59	167
Lackawanna.....				5	7	12
Lawrence.....				33	24	57
Lehigh.....					1	1
Luzerne.....		1	1		29	29
Lycoming.....	1	3	4	16	27	43
McKean.....	9	10	19	163	134	297
Mercer.....	8	7	15	119	111	230
Mifflin.....				2		2
Monroe.....					2	2
Montour.....					7	7
Northumberland.....	1	1	2	8	10	18
Philadelphia.....				52	2	54
Pike.....					1	1
Potter.....	4	6	10	52	40	92
Schuylkill.....					1	1
Snyder.....					1	1
Sullivan.....				2	2	4
Susquehanna.....	1		1	7	10	17
Tioga.....	7	6	13	76	96	172
Union.....				1	2	3
Venango.....	7	12	19	150	107	257
Warren.....	10	12	22	204	119	323
Washington.....				4	1	5
Wayne.....	1		1	5	8	13
Westmoreland.....		1	1	6	11	17
Wyoming.....				2	5	7
New York.....				9	4	13
Ohio.....				1		1
Canada.....				1		1
Total.....	139	117	256	2152	1692	3844

TABLE VII.
OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Agent.....				2	3	5
Agent, wife of.....					5	5
Artist.....				1	1	2
Baker.....				2		2
Baker, wife of.....					1	1
Barber.....	1		1	14		14
Barber, wife of.....		1	1		3	3
Blacksmith.....	3		3	18		18
Blacksmith, wife of.....		1	1		9	9
Boilermaker.....				3		3
Boilermaker, wife of.....		1	1		2	2
Bookkeeper.....	2		2	4		4
Bricklayer.....				1		1
Bricklayer, wife of.....					3	3
Brickmaker.....				1		1
Bridge-builder.....				1		1
Broom-maker.....				1		1
Butcher.....	1		1	3		3
Butcher, wife of.....					3	3
Cabinet-maker.....	1		1	1		1
Cabinet-maker, wife of.....					9	9
Carpenter.....	3		3	49		49
Carpenter, widow of.....					1	1
Carpenter, wife of.....		2	2		28	28
Carpet-weaver, wife of.....					1	1
Cigarmaker.....				2		2
Civil engineer.....				1		1
Clergyman.....	1		1	10		10
Clergyman, daughter of.....		1	1		4	4
Clergyman, widow of.....					2	2
Clergyman, wife of.....					7	7
Clerk.....	4	1	5	100	3	103
Clerk, daughter of.....					1	1
Clerk, wife of.....		2	2		19	19
Coach trimmer.....				2		2
Confectioner.....				3		3
Contractor.....				1		1
Contractor, wife of.....		1	1		2	2
Cook.....				2	1	3
Cook, wife of.....					1	1
Cooper.....				3		3
Cooper, daughter of.....					1	1
Cooper, wife of.....					3	3
Currier.....				4		4
Dairyman, wife of.....					1	1
Dentist.....				2		2
Domestic.....		16	16		200	200
Drayman.....				1		1

Continued on page 51.

TABLE VII.—Continued.
OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Drayman, wife of.....					1	1
Dressmaker.....		4	4		13	13
Driller.....				2		2
Driller, wife of.....		1	1		2	2
Druggist.....				6		6
Engineer.....	2		2	7		7
Engineer, daughter of.....					1	1
Engineer, wife of.....					11	11
Farmer.....	30		30	514		514
Farmer, daughter of.....		5	5		32	32
Farmer, widow of.....		2	2		15	15
Farmer, wife of.....		11	11		203	203
Fireman.....				3		3
Fireman, wife of.....					1	1
Florist, wife of.....					1	1
Gardener.....				2		2
Gardener, wife of.....					1	1
Glass-blower.....				1		1
Grocer.....				3		3
Gunsmith, wife of.....					1	1
Hair-dresser.....					1	1
Harness-maker.....	3		3	11		11
Harness-maker, wife of.....					2	2
Hotel-keeper.....	3		3	8		8
Hotel-keeper, wife of.....					7	7
Housekeeper.....		11	11		54	54
Huckster.....				2		2
Jeweler.....				2		2
Jeweler, wife of.....					5	5
Laborer.....	52		52	920		920
Laborer, daughter of.....		3	3		11	11
Laborer, widow of.....		3	3		18	18
Laborer, wife of.....		22	22		342	342
Laundress.....					1	1
Laundryman.....				1		1
Lawyer.....				9		9
Lawyer, wife of.....					2	2
Liveryman.....	1		1	2		2
Liveryman, wife of.....					2	2
Lumberman.....	1		1	5		5
Lumberman, daughter of.....					1	1
Lumberman, wife of.....		1	1		7	7
Machinist.....	1		1	13		13
Machinist, wife of.....		1	1		5	5
Manufacturer.....				2		2
Manufacturer, wife of.....		2	2		3	3
Mason.....				2		2
Mason, wife of.....					1	1

Continued on page 52.

TABLE VII.—Continued.
OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total
Mechanic.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Merchant.....	1	.....	1	40	.....	40
Merchant, daughter of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Merchant, wife of.....	.....	2	2	.....	26	26
Milkman.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Miller.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Miller, daughter of.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Miller, wife of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Milliner.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Miner.....	7	.....	7	42	.....	42
Miner, daughter of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Miner, widow of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Miner, wife of.....	.....	4	4	.....	28	28
Moulder.....	1	.....	1	10	.....	10
Moulder, wife of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Musician.....	.....	1	1	1	2	3
No Occupation.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Nurse.....	.....	2	2	.....	5	5
Oil dealer, wife of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Oil producer.....	1	.....	1	9	.....	9
Oil producer, wife of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Painter.....	2	.....	2	19	.....	19
Painter, wife of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Peddler.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	6
Peddler, wife of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Photographer, wife of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Physician.....	1	.....	1	21	.....	21
Physician, widow of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Physician, wife of.....	.....	1	1	.....	12	12
Piano tuner.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Plasterer.....	1	.....	1	7	.....	7
Plasterer, wife of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Plater, wife of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Printer.....	1	.....	1	8	.....	8
Printer, wife of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Puddler.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Railroad conductor.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Reporter.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Reporter, wife of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Sailor.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Sailor, daughter of.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Sailor, wife of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Salesman.....	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
Salesman, wife of.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Saloon-keeper.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Seamstress.....	.....	3	3	.....	18	18
Shoemaker.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Shoemaker, widow of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

Continued on page 53.

TABLE VII.—Continued.
OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Shoemaker, wife of.....					4	4
Stone-cutter, wife of.....					1	1
Stone-mason.....				3		3
Stone-mason, wife of.....					5	5
Student.....				5		5
Surveyor, wife of.....					1	1
Tailor.....				15	7	22
Tailor, wife of.....					5	5
Teacher.....	1	3	4	15	25	40
Teacher, wife of.....					4	4
Telegraph operator.....				4	1	5
Tinsmith.....				2		2
Tinsmith, wife of.....					1	1
Undertaker.....	1		1	3		3
Undertaker, wife of.....					1	1
Upholsterer.....				2		2
Veterinary surgeon.....				1		1
Wagon-maker.....				3		3
Wagon-maker, wife of.....					1	1
Waiter, wife of.....					1	1
Watchmaker.....				2		2
Weaver.....				2		2
Wood carver.....				2		2
Wood turner.....				1		1
Unknown.....	2	6	8	146	443	589
Total.....	139	117	256	2152	1692	3844

TABLE VIII.
SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Single.....	69	38	107	1125	534	1659
Married.....	62	58	120	872	911	1783
Widowed.....	7	18	25	96	208	304
Divorced.....		3	3	6	17	23
Unknown.....	1	.....	1	53	22	75
Total.....	139	117	256	2152	1692	3844

TABLE IX.
HOW COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
By Friends.....	15	17	32	398	353	751
By Directors of the Poor....	46	34	80	606	482	1088
By County Commissioners.	49	53	102	641	517	1158
By Court.....	29	13	42	507	340	847
Total.....	139	117	256	2152	1692	3844

TABLE X.
HOW SUPPORTED OF THOSE COMMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
By Friends.....	15	17	32	401	351	752
By Directors of the Poor....	46	35	81	612	492	1104
By County Commissioners..	78	65	143	1139	849	1988
Total.....	139	117	256	2152	1692	3844

TABLE XI.
ALLEGED CAUSE OF INSANITY.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Anxiety.....		1	1	1	3	4
Apoplexy.....				2	3	5
Brain fever.....				1		1
Childbirth.....					4	4
Congenital.....		2	2	19	14	33
Desertion by husband.....					5	5
Disappointment.....		1	1	6	8	14
Disease of brain.....		1	1	11	4	15
Disordered menses.....					24	24
Dissipation.....				5		5
Domestic trouble.....	6	5	11	12	32	44
Epilepsy.....	14	4	18	131	54	185
Excesses.....				10		10
Excessive use of tobacco.....				4	1	5
Excitement.....	3	1	4	18	8	26
Exposure.....				4	2	6
Extreme heat.....	1		1	1	1	2
Fear of poverty.....					1	1
Fracture of skull.....				1		1
Fright.....		1	1	11	18	29
Grief.....					4	4
Hysteria.....					1	1
Ill health.....	13	33	46	220	294	514
Injuries during the war.....	1		1	2		2
Injury.....	1		1	5		5
Injury of the head.....	4		4	63	3	66
Injury to the spine.....				4	2	6
Intemperance.....	10		10	170	13	183
Irregular life.....				6		6
Jealousy.....					1	1
Lactation.....					3	3
Loss of money.....				2	2	4
Loss of property.....				3	2	5
Loss of sleep.....				3	1	4
Masturbation.....	3	1	4	57	4	61
Menopause.....		3	3		29	29
Nostalgia.....				1		1
Not assigned.....	56	47	103	1054	767	1821
Opium-eating.....				5	4	9
Over-exertion.....	5	2	7	63	47	110
Over-joy.....					2	2
Paralysis.....	5	1	6	22	6	28
Puerperal.....		8	8		122	122
Religious excitement.....	2		2	3	4	7
Stroke of lightning.....				1		1
Sunstroke.....	2		2	23	1	24
Syphilis.....	1		1	10	2	12
Trouble.....	8	4	12	181	175	356
Typhoid Fever.....	2		2	4	1	5
Use of narcotics.....	1	2	3	10	5	15
Uterine trouble.....					14	14
Worry.....	1		1	3	1	4
Total.....	139	117	256	2152	1692	3844

TABLE XII.
FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	49	36	85	846	508	1354
Mania, alcoholic.....	5	.....	5	79	10	89
Mania, chronic.....	33	21	54	570	515	1085
Mania, epileptic.....	15	4	19	126	50	176
Mania, hysterical.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Mania, narcotic.....	1	2	3	9	5	14
Mania, paralytic.....	8	2	10	26	7	33
Mania, periodic.....	9	10	19	83	79	162
Mania, puerperal.....	.....	6	6	.....	65	65
Dementia, acute.....	.....	.....	.....	9	8	17
Dementia, chronic.....	.....	1	1	37	57	94
Dementia, senile.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6	15
Melancholia, acute.....	13	21	34	213	233	446
Melancholia, chronic.....	4	11	15	103	114	217
Imbecility.....	1	3	4	31	30	61
Paranoia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Paresis	1	.....	1	8	1	9
Not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	139	117	256	2152	1692	3844

TABLE XIII.
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
First.....	108	95	203	1860	1478	3338
Second.....	20	15	35	234	167	401
Third.....	5	4	9	43	35	78
Fourth.....	3	2	5	10	11	21
Fifth.....	2	1	3	4	1	5
Sixth.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Total.....	139	117	256	2152	1692	3844

TABLE XIV.
DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Under one week.....	1	1	2	10	10	20
One week.....	9	9	18	85	68	153
Two weeks.....	5	4	9	67	46	113
Three weeks.....	7	5	12	16	15	31
Four weeks.....	11	9	20	180	115	295
Six weeks.....	1	2	3	14	17	31
Two months.....	8	8	16	126	110	236
Three months.....	6	9	15	284	172	456
Four months.....	4	1	5	36	34	70
Five months.....	1	5	6	14	21	35
Six months.....	9	12	21	189	128	317
Seven months.....	2	1	3	10	6	16
Eight months.....	3	1	4	18	8	26
Nine months.....		2	2	46	30	76
Ten months.....	1		1	2	2	4
Eleven months.....				1	1	2
Twelve months.....	13	11	24	145	98	243
Fifteen months.....				13	5	18
Sixteen months.....	1	1	2	1	4	5
Eighteen months.....	2		2	27	29	56
Nineteen months.....				1	1	2
Twenty months.....				2	2	4
Twenty-one months.....		1	1	1	3	4
Two years.....	13	5	18	170	107	277
Three years.....	7	7	14	124	114	238
Four years.....	2	3	5	62	60	122
Five years.....	6	3	9	95	87	182
Six years.....		1	1	31	23	54
Seven years.....		2	2	19	20	39
Eight years.....	2	1	3	24	30	54
Nine years.....	1		1	16	15	31
Ten years.....	3	3	6	33	37	70
Eleven years.....				6	11	17
Twelve years.....	1	2	3	15	14	29
Thirteen years.....	4		4	11	5	16
Fourteen years.....				5	10	15
Fifteen years.....		1	1	16	23	39
Sixteen years.....				6	1	7
Seventeen years.....				5	5	10
Eighteen years.....	2		2	7	4	11
Nineteen years.....	1		1	4	6	10
Twenty years.....	1		1	11	23	34
Twenty-one years.....		1	1	1	5	6
Twenty-two years.....		1	1	1	2	3
Twenty-three years.....	1		1	3	3	6
Twenty-four years.....				1	5	6
Twenty-five years.....	1	1	2	5	4	9

Continued on page 58.

TABLE XIV.—Continued.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Twenty-six years.....					3	3
Twenty-seven years.....				3	1	4
Twenty-eight years.....				1	1	2
Twenty-nine years.....	1		1	1	3	4
Thirty years.....				8	3	11
Thirty-one years.....				1		1
Thirty-two years.....				1	1	2
Thirty-three years.....	1	1	2	1	2	3
Thirty-four years.....		1	1		1	1
Thirty-five years.....					2	2
Thirty-seven years.....				1		1
Forty-one years.....				2		2
Forty-five years.....				1		1
Fifty years.....				1	1	2
Sixty-five years.....					1	1
Unknown.....	8	2	10	172	134	306
Total.....	139	117	256	2152	1692	3844

TABLE XV.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Under 15 years.....				1		1
15 to 20 years.....	2	4	6	25	32	57
20 to 25 years.....	5	2	7	65	44	109
25 to 30 years.....	6	4	10	52	62	114
30 to 35 years.....	2	1	3	50	50	100
35 to 40 years.....	2	4	6	47	37	84
40 to 45 years.....	2	2	4	27	34	61
45 to 50 years.....	2	1	3	26	22	48
50 to 60 years.....	1	1	2	37	23	60
60 to 70 years.....		1	1	14	4	18
70 to 80 years.....				3	2	5
Unknown.....				4		4
Total.....	22	20	42	351	310	661

TABLE XVI.

RESTORED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF THE DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	7	5	12	87	60	147
1 to 2 months.....	3	6	9	64	54	118
2 to 3 months.....	4	4	8	32	36	68
3 to 6 months.....	3	3	6	72	78	150
6 to 9 months.....	2	1	3	34	31	65
9 to 12 months.....	1	.....	1	5	13	18
12 to 18 months.....	.....	1	1	18	7	25
18 to 24 months.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
2 to 3 years.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	20
3 to 5 years.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9	17
5 to 10 years.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9	14
Unknown.....	2	.....	2	12	.....	12
Total.....	22	20	42	351	310	661

TABLE XVII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RESTORED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
1 to 2 months.....	.....	.....	.....	15	4	19
2 to 3 months.....	.....	1	1	42	19	61
3 to 6 months.....	6	4	10	124	101	225
6 to 9 months.....	3	4	7	66	74	140
9 to 12 months.....	5	4	9	39	42	81
12 to 18 months.....	5	3	8	31	34	65
18 to 24 months.....	3	2	5	15	9	24
2 to 3 years.....	.....	.....	.....	7	15	22
3 to 5 years.....	.....	2	2	4	7	11
5 to 10 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Total.....	22	20	42	351	310	661

TABLE XVIII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	15	10	25	231	178	409
Mania, alcoholic.....	2	.....	2	23	1	24
Mania, chronic.....	.....	.....	.....	19	14	33
Mania, periodic.....	2	4	6	20	17	37
Mania, puerperal.....	.....	1	1	.....	21	21
Melancholia.....	3	5	8	58	79	137
Total	22	20	42	351	310	661

TABLE XIX.
CAUSE OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Dissappointment.....				1	1	2
Dissipation.....				1		1
Domestic trouble.....	1	4	5	3	5	8
Excesses.....				1		1
Excessive use of tobacco.....				2		2
Excitement.....	1		1	7	5	12
Extreme heat.....					1	1
Fright.....				3	2	5
Ill health.....	3	6	9	50	78	128
Injury	1		1	1		1
Injury of head.....				16	1	17
Injury to spine.....				1		1
Intemperance.....	2		2	42	2	44
Lactation.....					1	1
Loss of money.....				1		1
Loss of property.....				1		1
Loss of sleep.....	1		1	1		1
Masturbation.....				9	1	10
Menopause.....					7	7
Menstrual disorder.....					3	3
Opium-eating.....				3	2	5
Over-study.....				2		2
Over-work				15	15	30
Paralysis.....				1		1
Puerperal.....		3	3		41	41
Sunstroke.....				3		3
Syphilis.....					1	1
Trouble.....				42	55	97
Typhoid fever.....					1	1
Use of narcotics.....				1		1
Uterine disorder.....					1	1
Worry.....				2		2
Unknown.....	13	7	20	142	87	229
Total.....	22	20	42	351	310	661

TABLE XX.
NATIVITY OF THOSE RESTORED.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Pennsylvania.....	16	17	33	235	238	473
Maine.....				1		1
Massachusetts.....				4		4
Connecticut.....					1	1
New York.....	1		1	29	18	47
Ohio.....				1	3	4
Indiana.....					1	1
Illinois.....				1		1
Wisconsin.....				1		1
Maryland.....		1	1		1	1
Virginia.....				2		2
Canada.....				2	2	4
England.....	1	1	2	11	5	16
Ireland.....				14	9	23
Scotland.....		1	1	3	3	6
Wales.....				1	1	2
Isle of Man.....				1		1
France.....					1	1
Germany.....				12	14	26
Switzerland.....	1		1	3		3
Italy.....				1		1
Belgium.....					1	1
Hungary.....				1		1
Poland.....	1		1	1	1	2
Sweden.....	2		2	26	10	36
Denmark.....					1	1
China.....				1		1
Total..	22	20	42	351	310	661

TABLE XXI.
CAUSES OF DEATH.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total
Apoplexy.....		1	1	29	10	39
Asphyxia.....				5	4	9
Bronchitis.....				2		2
Cancer of breast.....		2	2		2	2
Cancer of liver.....					1	1
Cancer of stomach.....				1		1
Congestion of brain.....				1		1
Congestion of lungs.....				1		1
Diarrhoea.....	1		1	5	3	8
Disease of bowels.....	1	1	2	5	5	10
Disease of brain..	4	2	6	131	50	181
Disease of heart.....	1	1	2	8	5	13
Disease of kidneys.	1		1	3	1	4
Disease of liver.....				1	1	2
Disease of lungs.....		1	1	15	20	35
Dropsy					1	1
Enteritis.....				1	1	2
Epilepsy.....	6	1	7	62	27	89
Erysipelas.....	1		1	4		4
Exhaustion.....	2	1	3	5	3	8
Exhaustion of acute mania.	3	4	7	43	40	83
Exhaustion of chronic mania	11	11	22	160	147	307
Exhaustion of epileptic mania.				4	2	6
Exhaustion of melancholia.				4	3	7
Gangrene of feet.				2		2
Gangrene of limbs.....				1		1
Inflammation of sub-maxillary glands				1		1
Injury to head.....				1		1
Influenza.....		9	9	5	14	19
Intemperance.....				1		1
Jaundice.....				1	1	2
Meningitis.....				1		1
Metritis.....					1	1
Ovarian tumor.....					2	2
Paralysis.....	3	2	5	9	8	17
Paresis.....	1		1	5	1	6
Peritonitis.....				4		4
Phthisis Pulmonalis...	1		1	5	12	17
Pneumonia.....		1	1		2	2
Strangulation.....				2	1	3
Suicide.....				4	3	7
Surgical shock.....				1		1
Typhlitis.....					1	1
Total.....	36	37	73	533	372	905

TABLE XXII.
AGES AT DEATH.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3
15 to 20 years..	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
20 to 25 years.....	3	1	4	25	13	38
25 to 30 years.....	1	4	5	31	24	55
30 to 35 years.....	3	2	5	43	31	74
35 to 40 years.....	4	4	8	67	42	109
40 to 45 years.....	3	3	6	71	41	112
45 to 50 years.....	6	3	9	64	41	105
50 to 60 years.....	8	10	18	72	71	143
60 to 70 years.....	2	5	7	88	50	138
70 to 80 years..	4	5	9	48	38	86
Over 80 years.....	.....	.....	.....	18	13	31
Unknown.....	1	.....	1	2	3	5
Total.....	36	37	73	533	372	905

TABLE XXIII.
DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED.
FROM BEGINNING.

	FROM ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	46	43	89	6	13	19
1 to 2 months.....	45	16	61	5	7	12
2 to 3 months.....	27	14	41	12	7	19
3 to 6 months.....	59	34	93	21	14	35
6 to 9 months.....	48	25	73	32	14	46
9 to 12 months.....	27	14	41	22	7	29
12 to 18 months.....	58	33	91	48	23	71
18 to 24 months.....	44	19	63	36	12	48
2 to 3 years.....	57	33	90	64	32	96
3 to 5 years.....	53	49	102	76	44	120
5 to 10 years.....	50	59	109	82	63	145
10 to 15 years.....	17	28	45	30	41	71
15 to 20 years.....	2	5	7	21	21	42
20 to 25 years.....	.....	.....	.....	13	17	30
Over 25 years.....	.....	.....	.....	16	23	39
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	49	34	83
Total.....	533	372	905	533	372	905

TABLE XXIV.

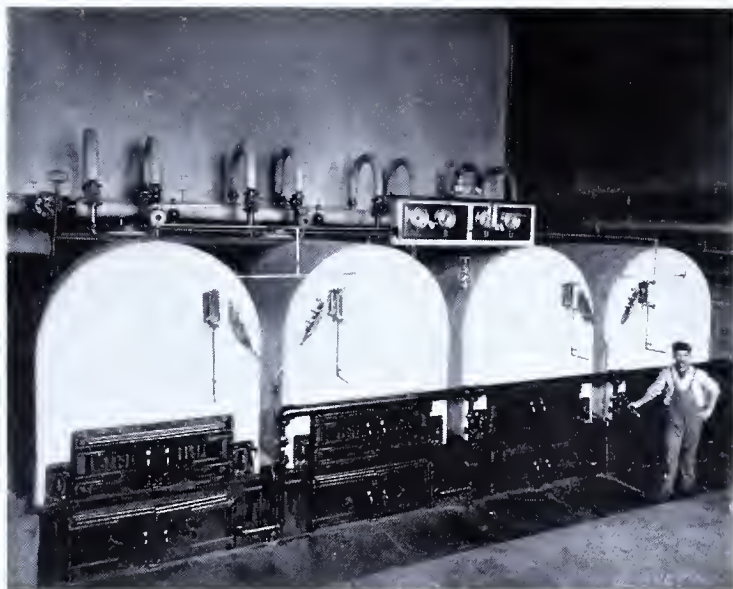
REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
15 to 20 years.....	5	5	10
20 to 25 years.....	28	14	42
25 to 30 years.....	53	25	78
30 to 35 years.....	86	46	132
35 to 40 years.....	71	64	135
40 to 45 years.....	61	68	129
45 to 50 years.....	61	69	130
50 to 60 years.....	97	98	195
60 to 70 years.....	47	63	110
70 to 80 years.....	21	18	39
80 to 90 years.....	3	.....	3
Over 90 years.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	3	4	7
Total.....	537	475	1012

TABLE XXV.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

	SINCE ENTERING THE HOSPITAL.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	17	11	28	1	.....	1
1 to 2 months.....	8	7	15	3	3	6
2 to 3 months.....	14	6	20	2	3	5
3 to 6 months.....	33	28	61	16	8	24
6 to 12 months.....	35	44	79	19	26	45
12 to 18 months.....	33	25	58	25	25	50
18 to 24 months.....	22	21	43	10	16	26
2 to 3 years.....	46	40	86	46	20	66
3 to 5 years.....	103	70	173	75	58	133
5 to 10 years.....	95	72	167	117	90	207
10 to 15 years.....	89	90	179	83	78	161
15 to 20 years.....	42	61	103	61	57	118
20 to 25 years.....	.....	.....	.....	24	41	65
25 to 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	30
Over 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	34
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	23	18	41
Total.....	537	475	1012	537	475	1012



Report of Treasurer.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Pennsylvania :

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following summary of Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending with November 30, 1897:

RECEIPTS.		
From State appropriations for the support of patients, for the year ending with November 30, 1897.....	\$77,225 24	
From Counties and Townships for board of patients.....	86,669 38	
From private individuals.....	16,131 68	
From other sources.....	1,205 55	
		\$181,231 85
PAYMENTS.		
Superintendent's orders.....	180,975 27	
Superintendent's orders, outstanding.....	256 58	
Balance in Treasury, none.....	00	
		181,231 85

Very Respectfully,
F. E. HERTZEL,
Treasurer.



Steward's Annual Report.

Expenditures of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pennsylvania, for the year ending with November 30, 1897:

HOUSEHOLD.		\$98,142 18
Milk, 403,727 quarts	\$12,855 30	
Beef, lamb and veal, 184,845 pounds	12,380 66	
Fuel gas	9,914 46	
Butter, 37,161 pounds	6,154 04	
Flour, 1,435½ barrels	6,447 23	
Material for clothing	3,532 01	
Clothing	3,676 39	
Small fruits and oysters	3,754 40	
Drugs and disinfectants	2,689 57	
Eggs, 14,612 dozens	2,200 92	
Hams, 23,326 pounds	2,097 35	
Sugar, 50,057 pounds	2,245 52	
Carpets and lining	2,147 04	
Coffee, 9,381 pounds	1,280 46	
Freight	1,730 91	
Boots and shoes.....	1,896 03	
Tobacco	1,023 87	
Hardware	1,304 70	
Canned vegetables	1,174 53	
Blankets	1,449 65	
Undertaking	942 60	
Postage and stationery	921 04	
Fresh fish, 19,900 pounds	977 17	
Vegetables	971 12	
Potatoes, 1,755 bushels	893 45	
Poultry	868 80	
Beans and rice	718 75	
Soap, toilet, laundry and sand	684 03	
Curtains and curtain material	613 45	

Cheese, 5,378 pounds	536 92
Oatmeal	578 99
Table linen and toweling	584 49
Traveling expenses, trustees	459 06
Printing	432 25
Sheeting	457 14
Rubber blankets	300 00
Lard, 6,281 pounds ..	311 92
Hair for mattresses and pillows	312 30
Alcohol	216 93
Starch	291 16
Tea, 1,518 pounds	277 11
Crockery ..	231 83
Syrup	222 93
Roach exterminator	203 24
Papers and medical journals	215 93
Telephone rental and messages	214 08
Brooms, brushes and baskets	225 86
Tuning and regulating pianos and organs	218 21
Counterpanes	201 80
Whiskey and wine	240 83
Apples, 920 bushels	190 53
Ticking	199 89
Crackers	133 34
Extracts and spices	135 11
Yeast	135 95
Clocks, spectacles and jewelers repairs	166 00
Caustic soda	121 27
Telegrams	108 72
Traveling expenses, hospital.....	148 79
Money advanced patients	103 59
Sweet Potatoes	101 25
Sewing machines and repairs	111 00
Gas fixtures	90 53
Bookbinding	85 45
Glassware	86 86
Photographs and photographic supplies..	82 08
Typewriter and supplies	98 50
Surgical supplies	75 11
Indelible ink	63 00
Tapioca	61 74
Mince meat	64 50
Premium on insurance	67 80
Salt	69 08
Livery hire and stabling ..	68 50
Shrubs	65 25
Linoleum	67 25
Mangle covering	68 06
Agateware	52 79
Amusement of patients	52 93
Chairs	58 50
Screen wire	43 07
Sal soda	40 05
Caps for attendants	48 30

Electrical supplies and labor	41 29
Illuminating and lubricating oil	41 09
Periodicals	46 48
Matches	40 00
Hymnals	33 48
Buckwheat flour	37 68
Salt Fish	31 80
Packing for engines	35 01
Bed casters	30 00
Billiard balls and supplies	34 20
Spittoons	24 99
Certificates	28 25
Expenses incident with eloped patients.....	28 72
Rubber hose	24 00
Musical supplies	22 25
Table oil cloth	21 75
Vinegar	22 27
Surveying	20 50
Blankbooks	19 00
Canary birds and bird seed	15 50
Scales	15 00
Subscription to Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania	15 00
Picture frames	11 33
Dentistry	11 00
Candles	10 80
White waste	8 00
Pipe vise.....	8 00
Limes for magic lantern	6 00
Foot stools	6 75
Labels	6 50

WAGES AND SALARIES.

\$57,780 08

Wages.....	\$45,588 72
Salaries	12,191 36

FARM.

\$10,507 19

Wages	\$5,211 38
Feed	1,211 58
Cows, 30	1,273 64
Fertilizers	678 73
Hay	527 61
Freight	361 46
Straw	171 02
Fuel gas	175 50
Seeds	173 59
Wagons, 2	105 40
Corn fodder	72 03
Exchange of horses	75 00
Incubator and brooder	65 50
Shoeing	59 65

Mower	40 00
Hardware	42 55
Threshing	42 50
Chester White pig	35 00
Harness and repairs	38 00
Poultry	39 75
Veterinary services	22 75
Trees	29 50
Lime	21 00
Use of horse	12 50
Paris green	9 80
Wagon repairs	9 85
Castings	1 50

COACH HOUSE.

\$1,949 15

Wages	\$1,500 00
Carriage repairs	107 85
Shoeing	100 65
Harness and repairs	108 85
Peat moss	56 90
Fuel gas	33 90
Freight	30 32
Veterinary services	9 00
Feed	1 68



GAS AND WATERWORKS.

\$3,300 39

GAS.

\$1,805 01

Gas coal and freight on same	\$1,078 41
Wages	600 00
Lime	126 60

WATER.

\$1,495 38

Fuel gas	\$1,085 55
Wages	409 83

REPAIRS.

\$11,981 42

Wages	\$5,289 15
Hardware, pipe and fittings	1,714 22
Lumber	1,234 12
Lead, oil and painters material	830 40
Hot water heaters	692 60
Gas engine	550 00
Boiler tubes	435 27
Labor—taking out old tubes and replacing new tubes in four boilers and repairs to two hot water return tanks	354 79
Repairs to billiard tables	186 81
Rubber hose	96 00
Sewer pipe	92 58
Slate and slating	95 11
Lime and cement	89 59
Awnings	82 50
Repairs to front parlors, first floor	49 49
Castings	49 88
Lawn mowers	26 00
Ashes	23 25
Lamp posts	20 00
Wire rope	18 50
Chair bottoms	13 27
Boiler covering	13 10
Glue	13 00
Shaft hangers	6 22
Glass	5 57

CURWEN HALL.

\$813 40

Wages	805 90
Stuffed specimen for museum	7 50

FURNITURE.

\$500 08

Rockers, chairs and settees	\$169 60
Washstands and bureaus	164 00
Bed springs	60 48
Lounges	48 50
China closets	37 50
Gas fixtures	12 50
Picture frames	7 50

ECKERT MEMORIAL BUILDING.

\$462 67

Wages \$462 67

RECAPITULATION.

\$185,436 56

Household	\$98,142 18
Wages and salaries	57,780 08
Farm	10,507 19
Coach house	1,949 15
Gas and Water Works	3,300 39
Repairs	11,981 42
Curwen hall	813 40
Furniture	500 08
Eckert Memorial Building	462 67

SUMMARY YEAR ENDING WITH NOVEMBER 30, 1897.

MAINTENANCE.

	WEEKS INDIGENT PATIENTS.	WEEKS PRIVATE PATIENTS.	TOTAL WEEKS.	EXPENSE.
First Quarter.....	11,585 $\frac{2}{7}$	1 062 $\frac{2}{7}$	12,647 $\frac{4}{7}$	\$ 46 107 07
Second Quarter...	11,928 $\frac{3}{7}$	1,090	13,018 $\frac{3}{7}$	44,983 81
Third Quarter.....	12,119 $\frac{1}{7}$	1,101 $\frac{5}{7}$	13,221 $\frac{2}{7}$	44,691 64
Fourth Quarter...	12,103 $\frac{2}{7}$	1,047 $\frac{1}{7}$	13,150 $\frac{3}{7}$	49,579 23
Total.....	47,736 $\frac{4}{7}$	4,301 $\frac{4}{7}$	52,038 $\frac{1}{7}$	\$185,361 75

EXPENSES PAID BY.

	STATE TREASURY.	COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS	PRIVATE PATIENTS.	FARM AND OTHER SOURCES.	TOTAL.
1st Quarter	\$20,251 00	\$20,274 25	\$ 3,974 57	\$1,607 25	\$ 46,107 07
2d Quarter	18,350 20	20,874 75	3,949 69	1,809 17	44,983 81
3d Quarter	17,805 06	21,209 25	4,072 48	1,604 85	44,691 64
4th Quarter	21,183 50	21,180 75	3,861 31	3,353 67	49,579 23
Total.....	\$77,589 76	\$83,539 00	\$15 858 05	\$8,374 94	\$185,361 75

CASH.

Received from Commonwealth, "Maintenance"	\$77,225	24	
Received from Counties and Townships	86,669	38	
Received from private individuals	16,131	68	
Received from other sources	1,205	55	\$181,231 85
<hr/>			
Disbursed on account of current expenditures			\$181,231 85

F. M. BETTIS,

Steward.

PRODUCE RAISED.

For the year ending with November 30, 1897:

FARM.

\$7,484 86

Milk, 143,767 quarts @ 3½ c	\$5,031	86
Hay, 134 tons @ \$7.00	938	00
Potatoes, 1,500 bushels @ 50c	750	00
Oats, 1,700 bushels @ 30c	510	00
Straw, 50 tons @ \$3.50	175	00
Corn fodder, 80 tons @ \$1.00	80	00

GREEN HOUSE.

\$17 27

Lettuce, 35 bushels @ 15c	\$5	25
Tomatoes, 5 bushels @ \$1.00	5	00
Radishes, 372 dozens @ 1c	3	72
Potatoes, 1½ bushels @ \$1.00	1	50
String beans, 2 bushels @ 50c	1	00
Parsley, 4 bushels @ 20c	80	

GARDEN.

\$893 44

Cabbage, 14,560 heads @ 2c	\$291	20
Celery, 531 dozens @ 30c	159	30
Onions, 117 bushels @ 60c	70	20
Ruta Bagas, 345 bushels @ 15c	51	75
Cucumbers, 49 bushels @ 80c	39	20
Green peas, 124 bushels @ 30c	37	20
Beets, 253 bushels @ 15c	37	50
Squash, "winter," 75 bushels @ 50c	37	50
Carrots, 85 bushels @ 25c	21	25
Tomatoes, 58 bushels @ 35c	20	30
Corn, "sweet," 130 bushels @ 15c	19	50
Rhubarb, 95 bushels @ 20c	19	00
Onion setts, 10 bushels @ \$1.50	15	00

Parsnips, 60 bushels @ 25c	15 00
Green onions, 1,479 dozens @ 1c	14 79
Radishes, 790 dozens @ 1c	7 90
String beans, 71 bushels @ 15c	10 65
Lettuce, 52½ bushels @ 15c	7 87
Cauliflower, 378 heads @ 1c	3 78
White turnips, 97 bushels @ 15c	14 55

\$8,395 57

F. M. BETTIS,

Steward.

Work Done by Male Patients.

WARD WORK.		
	Hours.	Men.
December, 1896...	7442 $\frac{1}{2}$	196
January, 1897.....	6822 $\frac{1}{2}$	193
February.....	4957 $\frac{1}{2}$	163
March.....	6508	181
April.....	7451	228
May.....	6571	195
June.....	6419 $\frac{1}{2}$	194
July.....	6620	187
August.....	7190	192
September.....	7596 $\frac{1}{2}$	220
October.....	7403	186
November.....	6818 $\frac{1}{2}$	186
Total.....	81800	2321

WORK IN ADMINISTRATION BLDG.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1896...	162	1
January, 1897.....	150	1
February.....	190	16
March.....	162	1
April.....	156	1
May.....	156	1
June.....	156	1
July.....	162	1
August.....	162	1
September.....	162	1
October.....	162	1
November.....	162	1
Total.....	1942	27

BOILER HOUSE.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1896...	108	1
January, 1897.....	104	1
February.....	112	1
March.....	108	1
April.....	108	1
May.....	104	1
June.....	180	3
July.....	108	1
August.....	108	1
September.....	108	1
October.....	108	1
November.....	108	1
Total.....	1356	14

FARM WORK.		
	Hours.	Men.
December, 1896...	1058	26
January, 1897.....	938	24
February.....	1728	32
March.....	1838	37
April.....	1720	17
May.....	5728	70
June.....	4390	47
July.....	4460	66
August.....	4540	46
September.....	4768	46
October.....	3806	38
November.....	756	40
Total.....	35730	489

KITCHEN WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1896...	387	12
January, 1897.....	335	11
February.....	305	24
March.....	348	10
April.....	234	10
May.....	136	10
June.....	188	10
July.....	136	10
August.....	136	10
September.....	136	10
October.....	763	11
November.....	830	12
Total.....	3934	140

MACHINE SHOP.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1896...	162	1
January, 1897.....	156	1
February.....	144	1
March.....	162	1
April.....	156	1
May.....	156	1
June.....	156	1
July.....	156	1
August.....	156	1
September.....	156	1
October.....	156	1
November.....	156	1
Total.....	1872	12

LAUNDRY WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1896...	2209	17
January, 1897.....	1911	11
February.....	1627	10
March.....	2005	10
April.....	1930	10
May.....	1957	10
June.....	2071	12
July.....	2200	11
August.....	1946	11
September.....	1934	10
October.....	1788	10
November.....	1723	11
Total.....	23301	133

BAKERY WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1896...	537	22
January, 1897.....	500	15
February.....	551	26
March.....	454	16
April.....	116	10
June.....	36	9
July.....	36	10
August.....	36	10
September.....	36	10
October.....	100	9
Total.....	2402	137

PAINTING.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1896...	96	1
January, 1897	100	1
February.....	336	5
March.....	300	3
April.....	129	1
May.....	24	1
June.....	200	1
July.....	56	1
September.....	56	1
October.....	56	1
November.....	80	1
Total.....	1433	17

STORE WORK.

	Hours	Men.
December, 1896...	208	1
January, 1897.....	208	1
February.....	208	1
March.....	208	1
April.....	208	1
May.....	208	1
June.....	208	1
July.....	208	1
August.....	244	2
September.....	208	1
October.....	208	1
November.....	208	1
Total.....	2532	13

GAS HOUSE.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1896...	552	17
January, 1897.....	536	15
February.....	336	7
March	456	18
June.....	136	6
July....	320	9
September.....	90	6
October.....	40	5
November.....	200	10
Total	2666	93

CLEANING—WALKS, YARDS AND
LAWNS.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1896...	451	31
January, 1897.....	828	36
February.....	444	23
March.....	828	42
April	676	16
May.....	808	10
June.....	861	11
July.....	872	66
August.....	1876	76
September.....	1540	70
October.....	4940	144
November.....	1802	151
Total.....	15926	676

CELLAR WORK.		
	Hours.	Men.
December, 1896...	356	15
January, 1897.....	440	16
February.....	584	18
March.....	271	18
April.....	364	7
May.....	232	17
June.....	264	12
July.....	32	5
August.....	124	19
September.....	44	8
November.....	564	32
Total.....	3275	167

SAND AND GRAVEL BANK.		
	Hours.	Men.
December, 1896...	1448	18
January, 1897.....	684	15
February.....	736	9
May.....	300	12
August.....	708	12
September.....	644	12
Total.....	4520	79

PICKING HAIR AND FELT.		
	Hours.	Men.
December, 1896..	3161	24
January, 1897.....	1643	20
February.....	605	19
March.....	932	17
April.....	1774	16
May.....	570	16
August.....	868	16
September.....	22	6
October.....	569	11
November.....	608	10
Total.....	10752	155

HOUSE CLEANING—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.		
	Hours.	Men.
January, 1897.....	76	19
March.....	31	8
April.....	108	9
October.....	112	4
November.....	232	16
Total.....	559	56

BARN WORK.		
	Hours.	Men.
December, 1896...	458	15
January, 1897.....	320	11
February.....	136	13
March.....	296	16
April.....	48	6
May.....	20	5
June.....	80	5
July.....	308	5
August.....	208	4
November.....	980	37
Total.....	2854	117

IMPROVEMENTS--GROUNDS ETC.		
	Hours.	Men.
December, 1896...	240	7
April, 1897.....	596	7
May.....	1264	8
August.....	260	9
September.....	688	12
October.....	5016	63
November.....	3766	79
Total.....	11830	257

CARPENTER SHOP.		
	Hours.	Men.
December, 1896...	176	7
January, 1897.....	104	1
February.....	134	8
March.....	108	1
April.....	108	1
May.....	104	1
June.....	260	11
July.....	216	1
August.....	208	1
September.....	108	1
October.....	108	1
November.....	108	1
Total.....	1742	35

ICE WORK.		
	Hours.	Men.
February, 1897....	296	11
ICE HOUSE WORK.		
	Hours.	Men.
January, 1897.....	40	6
February.....	224	11
Total.....	264	17

RESERVOIRS.

	Hours.	Men.
March, 1897	36	5
April.....	80	10
May.....	96	12
June.....	128	10
August... ..	188	10
October.....	24	6
November.....	156	15
Total.....	708	68

CLEARING LAND.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1896... ..	1480	13
January, 1897.....	500	14
August.....	64	6
September.	680	8
October.....	800	8
Total.....	3524	49

PICKING STONE.

	Hours.	Men.
August, 1897.....	1016	142
September.....	154	6
October.....	112	7
Total.....	1282	155

TENNIS COURT.

	Hours.	Men.
July, 1897.....	34	1
August.....	28	1
September.....	20	1
October.....	4	1
Total.....	96	3

SCROLL WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
During year.....	65	1

GARDEN WORK.

	Hours.	Men.
April, 1897.....	48	6
May.....	24	6
June.....	20	5
July.....	2262	36
August.....	1324	18
September.....	12	6
Total.....	3690	77

ROAD MAKING.

	Hours.	Men.
December, 1896... ..	586	13
January, 1897.....	344	6
February.....	834	15
April.....	1072	10
May.....	912	6
June	1024	6
July.....	300	6
August.....	568	6
September.....	796	6
Total... ..	6436	74

COACH HOUSE.

	Hours.	Men.
June, 1897.....	48	1
July.....	248	1
Total.....	296	2

CURWEN HALL.

	Hours.	Men.
During year.....	152	1

PHOTOGRAPHY.

	Hours.	Men.
During year.....	375	1

BUTCHERING.

	Hours.	Men.
During year.....	24	3

Recapitulation of Work Done by Male Patients for the Year Ending November 30, 1897.

	Hours		Hours
Ward Work.....	81800	House cleaning, Adminis-	
Administration Building..	1942	tration Building.....	559
Boiler House.....	1356	Barn work.....	2854
Farm work.....	35730	Improvements-grounds, etc.	11830
Kitchen work.....	3934	Carpenter shop.....	1742
Machine shop.....	1872	Ice work.....	296
Laundry work.....	23301	Ice House work.....	264
Bakery work.....	2402	Garden work.....	3690
Painting.....	1433	Clearing land.....	3524
Store work.....	2532	Picking stone.....	1282
Gas House.....	2666	Butchering.....	24
Cleaning-wlks,yds& Lawn	15926	Tennis Court.....	96
Cellar.....	3275	Scroll work.....	65
Sand and gravel Bank ...	4520	Reservoir.....	708
Picking Hair and Felt.....	10752	Road making.....	6436
Coach House.....	296	Photography.	375
Curwen Hall.	152		
		Total hours.....	227634

Articles Made by Female Patients During the Year Ending November 30, 1897.

Sheets.....	1345	Button holes.....	4770
Pillow cases.....	2709	Stand covers.....	25
Towels.....	2484	Bureau scarfs.....	7
Towels, tea.....	12	Center pieces.....	2
Table cloths.....	105	Union Suits.....	5
Napkins.....	330	Bolster cases.....	3
Counterpanes.....	26	Shirt sleeves.....	600
Window curtains, pairs.....	266	Screens.....	6
Sash curtains.....	15	Neck ties.....	7
Night robes.....	432	Quilts.....	4
Drawers.....	498	Handkerchiefs.....	12
Chemise.....	725	Handkerchief tatting, yds.....	3
Aprons.....	351	Pin cushions.....	4
Spencers.....	21	Toilet sets.....	4
Skirts.....	500	Fascinators.....	7
Shirt waists.....	9	Hose, pairs.....	13
Dresses.....	67	Half hose, pairs.....	10
Dress skirts.....	51	Mittens, prs.....	8
Dresses finished.....	166	Slippers, prs.....	5
Lace, yds.....	123	Collars.....	3
Tatting, yds.....	53	Lace, crocheted, yds.....	136
Wheels for Picture throws crocheted..	70	Tidies.....	1

APPENDIX.



Admission of Patients.

1. The admission of patients is governed by law, and the attention of applicants is directed to the following provision of the Act of Assembly, approved May 8, 1883, to-wit:

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians, resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately, the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a Hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment, and that they are not related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the Hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person.

The certificate above provided for shall be made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a Judge or Magistrate of this Commonwealth and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genu-

iness of the signatures, and to the standing and to the good repute of the signers, and any person falsely certifying as aforesaid shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and also liable, civilly, to the party aggrieved.

No person alleged to be insane shall be received into any house for treatment or detention, unless at the time of such reception the person or persons at whose instance the person is received shall by writing signed, state that the person is being removed and is to be detained at his or her request under belief that such detention is necessary and for the benefit of the insane person.

There shall also be delivered to the person or persons having supervision or charge of the house a written statement of the following facts relative to the person to be detained, signed by the person or persons at whose instance the insane person is being removed and detained, or if the facts be not known it shall be so stated:

- (1). The name.
- (2). Age.
- (3). Residence for the past year, or for so much thereof as is known.
- (4). Occupation, trade or employment.
- (5). Parents, if living.
- (6). Husband or wife.
- (7). Children.
- (8). Brothers and sisters and the residence of each of these persons.
- (9). If not more than one of these classes is known, the names and residences of such of the next degree of relatives that are known.
- (10). A statement of the time at which the insanity has been supposed to exist, and the circumstances that induce the belief that insanity exists.
- (11). Name and address of all medical attendants of the patient during the last two years."

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any Court, Justice, Judge, Directors of the Poor of a county, or the Overseers of the Poor of a township or poor district, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

3. All insane persons, residing in the district, who apply for admission with proper papers, and are willing and able to pay their expenses, shall be admitted and furnished accommodations. Payment of board for thirteen weeks in advance shall be made for such patient when brought to the Hospital, and if taken away uncured within that period, against the advice and consent of the Superintendent, no part of said payment shall be refunded.

4. Each patient before admission shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

5. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong woolen cloth, three pairs of woolen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

6. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good

dressess, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

7. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives and like property should be left at home.

8. A written history should be sent with the patient and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him or her to the Hospital, from whom minute but often essential particulars may be learned.

9. The price of boarding, including washing, mending and attention for all who are supported by the authorities of the counties and townships, will be the amount required by law. For private patients hereafter admitted, the price for board, attendance and treatment will vary from three dollars and fifty cents a week and upwards, according to the trouble and expense incurred. For patients sent by the public authorities, payment will be required at the end of each quarter.

10. In all cases of private patients, one quarterly payment for board and expense must be made in advance and a bond given with approved security, conditioned for the payment of future quarterly installments in like manner, and also for the removal of the patients when discharged, which bond shall be delivered by the Superintendent to the Secretary of the Board. In the absence of such quarterly payment in advance and the accompanying bond as aforesaid, the patient shall not be received into the Hospital; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to see that the collection of said bonds, according to their conditions, is strictly enforced.

11. In case of death, the parties responsible for the expenses of the patient will be notified by letter or telegraph, and if no response is received the patient will be buried in the cemetery belonging to the Hospital.

"Persons voluntarily placing themselves" in the Hospital "and who may be suffering from nervous diseases, threatening mental disorder, may" (under the Act of May 10, 1893), "be received for a period of one month or less, by an agreement, which shall also specify the time, signed by them at the time of admission, and they may renew said agreement at the end of one month, but no agreement shall be deemed to authorize their remaining, unless signed in the presence of some adult person attending as a friend of the person applying in the presence of and also by the medical attendant."

FORMS FOR ADMISSION.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS.

We, the undersigned, residents of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that we have within one week prior to the respective dates hereinafter mentioned, at*.....in the county ofseparately examined.....of†and do verily believe that the said.....is insane, and the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that the person shall be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment.

We further certify that we have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, and that we are not related by blood or marriage to the said.....nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place the aforesaid.

SignedM. D.

Residence

Dated this.....day of.....one thousand eight hundred and ninety

SignedM. D.

Residence

Dated this.....day of.....one thousand eight hundred and ninety

*Here insert the street and number of the house (if any) or like particulars.

†Insert residence and profession or occupation (if any).

CERTIFICATE OF A MAGISTRATE OR JUDICIAL OFFICER,

(The certificate of a Prothonotary or Notary Public cannot be accepted)

I.....a.....of.....County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do certify that the foregoing certificate was duly sworn or affirmed to before me by the above named....., on theday of.....189., that the signatures thereto are genuine and that the signers are physicians of good standing and repute.

ORDER FOR THE RECEPTION OF A PATIENT,

I.....the undersigned, hereby request you to receive.....an insane person, as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Pennsylvania, at the expense ofbelieving that such detention is necessary forbenefit.

Subjoined is a statement respecting the said.....

Signed.....

Occupation.....

Degree of relationship (if any) or other circumstances of.....connection with the patient.....

Dated this.....day of.....one thousand eight hundred and ninety

To the Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penna.

STATEMENT.

(If any particulars in this statement be not known, the fact to be so stated.)

- 1. Name of patient with Christian name at length.
- 2. Sex, age and nativity.
- 3. Residence for the past year, or so much thereof as is known.
- 4. Occupation, trade or employment.
- 5. Names of parents if living.
- 6. Name of husband or wife.
- 7. Names of children.
- 8. Names of brothers and sisters and the residences of each of these persons.
- 9. If not more than one of these classes is known, the names and residences of such of the next degree of relation as are known.
- 10. Names and address of all medical attendants of the patient during the last two years.
- 11. A statement of the time at which the insanity has been supposed to exist, and the circumstances that induce the belief that insanity exists.

Signed name.....

When the person who signs the statement is not the person who signs the order, the following particulars concerning the person signing the statement are to be added:

- Occupation, if any
- Residence
- Degree of relationship, if any.....

Or other circumstances of connection with the patient.....

BOND FOR THE ADMISSION OF PRIVATE PATIENTS.

Know all men by these presents, That we,.....and.....
of.....in the County of.....
.....and State of Pennsylvania, are held and firmly
bound unto the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, at War-
ren, Pennsylvania, and their successors in office, in the sum of five
hundred dollars for the payment of which we, and each of us, do bind
ourselves, our and each of our executors, and administrators firmly
by these presents: Sealed with our Seals, and Dated the
.....day of.....189...

Whereas, application is herewith filed in behalf of.....
.....of.....in the County of.....

and State aforesaid, for admission as a patient to the hospital at Warren, Pennsylvania, which is under the management of the said obligees:

Now, therefore, The condition of this obligation is such that so long as said patient shall continue in said hospital, if admitted thereto, and until discharged therefrom, if the said obligors shall pay to said obligees, or their successors in office, the proper weekly rate or charge of said obligees on account of said patient, together with such extra rate or charge, if any, as may be occasioned by extraordinary care and attention, in such amount or amounts and at such stated time or times as said payment may be required, and shall provide suitable clothing, and pay said obligees in like manner, as aforesaid, for all other necessary articles of clothing by them provided for said patient, as well as all reasonable funeral expenses of said patient in case of death, and shall remove said patient from said hospital whenever by the Superintendent thereof so required to do, then this obligation to be void, else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

.....[SEAL.]

.....[SEAL.]

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of

.....

.....



Organic Law.

AN ACT

TO ORGANIZE THE STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT WARREN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Section 1. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint nine persons to be Trustees of said Hospital, who, under the name and title of the "Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Pennsylvania," shall manage and direct the concerns of the institution, and make all necessary By-Laws and regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and Laws of the Commonwealth, and shall have power to receive, hold, dispose of and convey all real and personal property purchased by or conveyed to them by gift, devise or otherwise, in trust for the use of said institution, and shall serve without compensation; of those first appointed, three shall serve for one year, three for two years, three for three years, and at the expiration of the respective periods, the vacancies shall be filled by appointment for three years, as hereinbefore provided, and should any vacancy occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, of any Trustee, such vacancy may be filled by appointment, as aforesaid, for the unexpired term of such Trustee.

Section 2. Not more than three Trustees shall be appointed from or be resident in any one county at any one time, nor shall any Trustee be in anywise interested, directly or indirectly, in any purchase for, or furnishing to the Hospital of any article of any kind, intended for the use of said Hospital.

Section 3. The said Trustees shall have charge of the general interests of the institution; shall visit and examine the Hospital, either as a body or by committee, at least once in every month; they shall appoint the Superintendent, who shall be a skillful physician, subject to removal or re-election no oftener than in periods of five years, except for infidelity to the trust reposed in him, or for incompetency; said physician shall always reside in the Hospital and his family shall reside with him. The Board of Trustees may appoint a skillful female physician to have immediate charge of the female department of said Hospital, under the supervision of the Superintendent and the Trustees, and who shall be appointed for a term of five years, unless dismissed for incompetency or unfaithfulness in the performance of her duties, and shall be subject to such orders and regulations as the said Board of Trustees may prescribe.

Section 4. The Trustees, by and with consent of the Governor, shall make such by-laws and regulations as shall be necessary; they shall appoint a Treasurer, who shall give bonds to the Commonwealth for the faithful performance of his duties; they shall determine his compensation for services, also the salaries of the other officers and assistants of different kinds, who may be necessary for the just and economical administration of the affairs of the Hospital.

Section 5. The Trustees shall appoint, or authorize the appointment of, and exercise control over all officers and assistants in the Institution, and shall have direction of the duties of the same, subject however, to the existing laws regulating and prescribing the duties of the officers of such Institutions.

Section 6. The said Trustees, and their successors in office, shall have power to take and hold in trust for the use and benefit of said Hospital, any grant or devise of land or any donation or bequest of money or other personal property to be applied to the maintenance of insane persons in, or to the general use of the Hospital.

Section 7. The Courts of this Commonwealth shall have power to commit to said Hospital any person who, having been charged with any offense punishable by imprisonment or death, shall have been found to have been insane, in the manner now provided by law, at the time the offense was committed, and who still continues insane; and the expenses of said person, if in indigent circumstances, shall be paid by the county to which he or she may belong by residence.

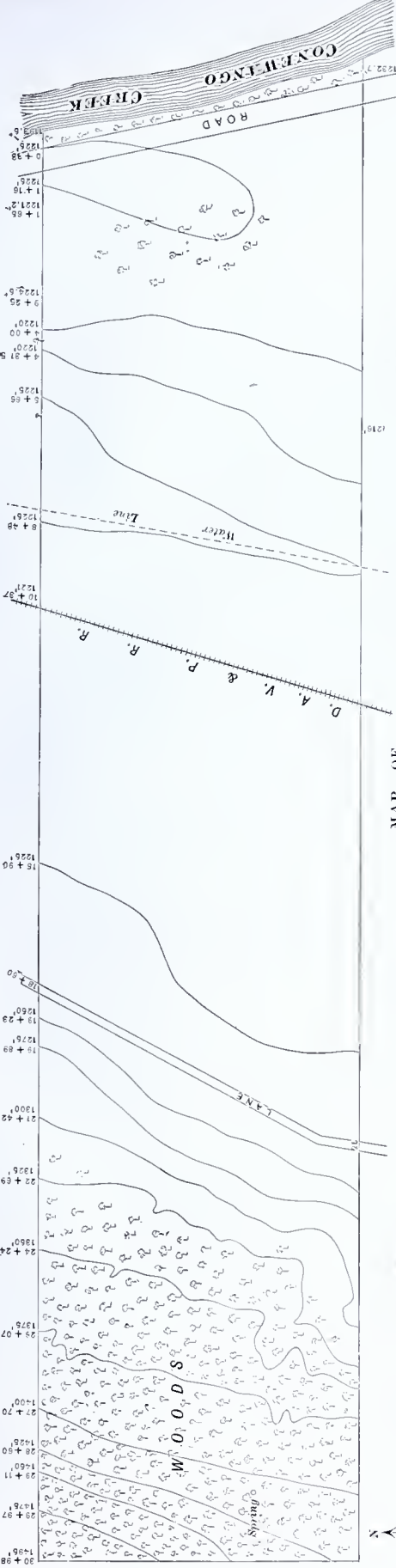
Section 8. The authorities of the several poor districts within that portion of the State comprising the district for the said Hospital, shall have authority in their discretion, to send to the said Hospital, the indigent insane under their charge; the amount to be charged for the support of such insane persons committed by the Court, or of any insane indigent person sent to the said Hospital by the poor authorities of a poor district, shall not exceed three dollars per week.

Section 9. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judges of the several Courts of Record in the Commonwealth, and members of the Legislature, shall be ex-officio visitors to the Hospital.

Approved the 8th day of June, A. D. 1881.

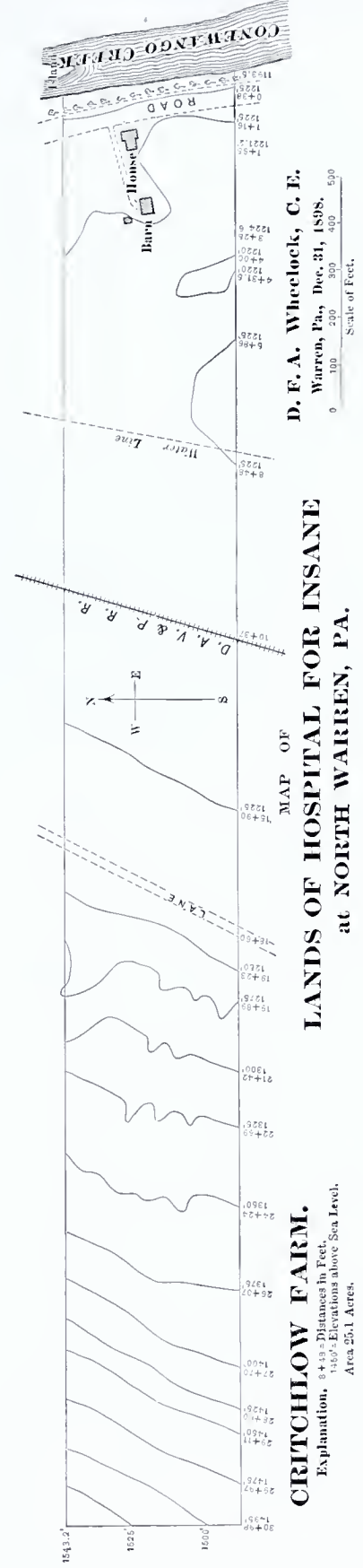
HENRY M. HOYT.

Governor.



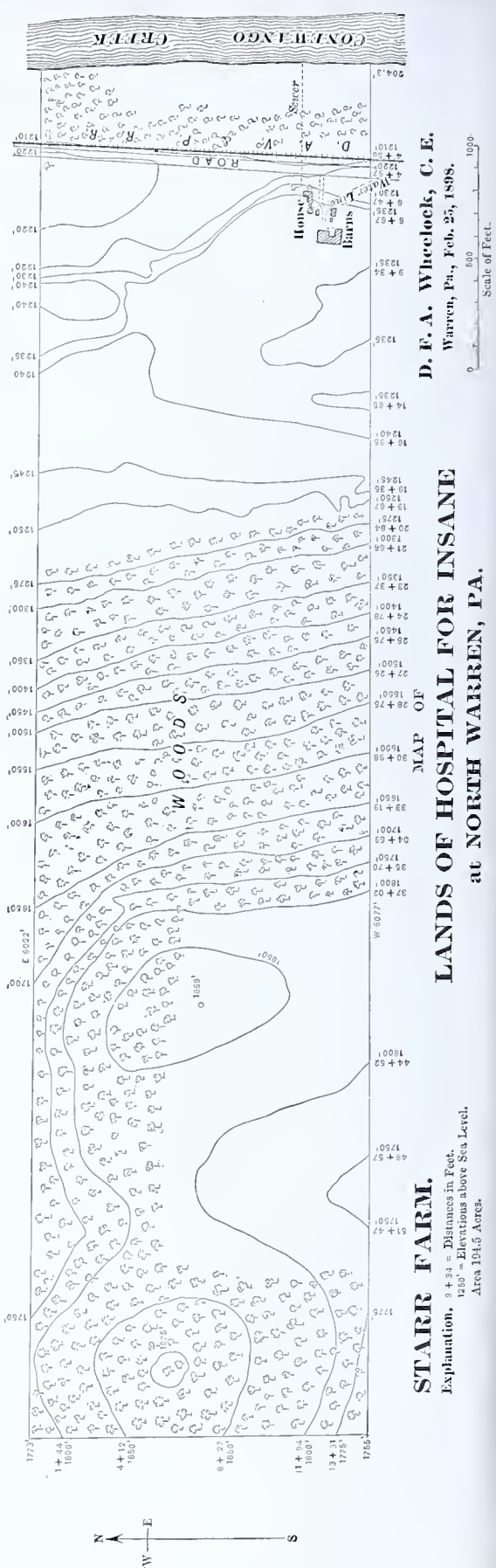
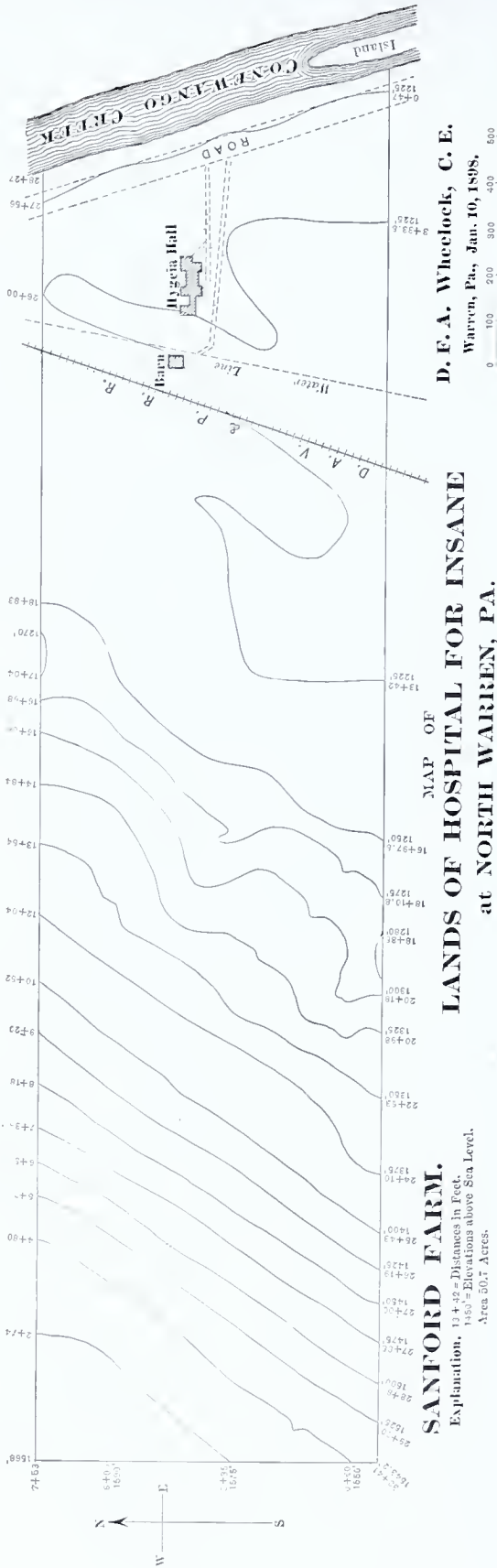
D. F. A. Wheelock, C. E.
 Warren, Pa., Dec. 23, 1897.

**MAP OF
 LANDS OF HOSPITAL FOR INSANE
 at NORTH WARREN, PA.**



D. F. A. Wheelock, C. E.
 Warren, Pa., Dec. 31, 1898.

**MAP OF
 LANDS OF HOSPITAL FOR INSANE
 at NORTH WARREN, PA.**





By-Laws.

CHAPTER I.

1. The Board of Trustees shall elect one of their number President, who shall continue in office until the next annual meeting of the Trustees after his election, or until a successor is elected.

2. They shall elect one of their number Secretary, who shall hold his office until the next annual meeting of the Board, or until his successor is elected.

3. They shall elect a Treasurer, who shall not be a Trustee, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Board. He shall give a bond in the sum of \$30,000, to be approved by the Board, for his faithful performance of his duties.

4. The Board of Trustees shall hold quarterly meetings at the Hospital on the third Fridays of December, March, June and September, in each and every year, to examine and act upon the reports of the officers of the Hospital, and to transact such other business as shall require their attention. They shall also hold their annual meeting on the third Friday of December, in each and every year for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the Superintendent, Treasurer and Steward, and to agree upon the annual report of the Trustees which

NOTE.—The above cut represents Curwen Hall, containing Turkish baths for men, gymnasium, billiard room, museum and reading room.

shall be prepared by the President, or some member of the Board, to be designated by him.

5. The annual report of the Trustees shall be accompanied by a statement of the rate of compensation and number of employes in each class of service in the Hospital; a list and enumeration of articles of value made by patients, and a tabular approximate statement of days' work done by each sex in each month of the year; a summary inventory and appraisalment of the stock and supplies, and all other property of the Hospital; a classified enumeration of the library and of the implements and apparatus for the diversion of the patients; and the said annual report and accompanying papers, together with the annual reports of the Superintendent, Treasurer and Steward, shall be published under the direction of the Superintendent, for the use of the Trustees and other public authorities.

6. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the President at his discretion; and he shall call such meetings whenever three members shall make a written request for the same.

7. The Hospital shall be visited by the Board at its annual meeting, at the time above stated, and by at least a majority of the Board at the time of the quarterly meetings.

8. The Board shall appoint annually the following Standing Committees, to-wit.: Executive Committee, Committee on Employes and Salaries, Committee on Supplies, Committee on Buildings, Committee on Farm, Committee of Audit, Weekly Visiting Committee, and Monthly Visiting Committee.

9. No Trustee shall be in any wise interested, directly or indirectly, in any purchase for or any furnishing to the Hospital of any articles of any kind intended for the use of said Hospital, nor shall any person holding the office of Trustee receive any money, valuable thing or compensation of any nature whatever, directly or indirectly, for any material or article furnished, or labor or services performed, whether official or otherwise, nor upon any agreement or appointment in relation thereto, express or implied.

10. All purchases for the Hospital shall be made by or under the direction of the Committee on Supplies.

CHAPTER II.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend all the meetings of the Board of Trustees, keep a record of its proceedings and give notice to the members, by mail or otherwise, of all meetings, at such time previous thereto as the President or members calling the meeting may direct, and if special, to state the business for which they are convened.

2. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive, hold and disburse, under the direction of the Trustees, all moneys which may be granted by the Legislature, or obtained from any other source for the use of the Institution; and once in each year, on the third Friday of December, and as often as may be required, he shall exhibit an account

of his receipts and expenditures, with all the vouchers therefor, for the examination of the Board. He shall also present a statement of his accounts at each quarterly meeting of the Board, accompanied by vouchers.

CHAPTER III.

SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.

1. A Claim Register, to be kept by the Steward, showing in detail all purchases or supplies purchased. Each claim shall be engrossed on blanks provided by the Steward, numbered and registered in said Claim Register, as soon as convenient after receiving and examining the same.

2. A Cash Book to be kept in the Superintendent's department, showing plainly all the receipts and disbursements, to be balanced at least twice each calendar month, bringing down said balance so that at any time the available funds may be seen at a glance.

3. A Warrant or Check to be given by the Superintendent, drawn on the Treasurer, for the payment of all claims.

4. The Treasurer to report quarterly to the Trustees all receipts and disbursements, returning the Superintendent's checks as vouchers for disbursements. Said report and vouchers to be examined by the Trustees, or their proper committee, and when correct, the vouchers canceled and filed with the report.

5. A Double Entry Journal and Ledger, to be kept in the Superintendent's department, showing all the accounts in which the Hospital is interested, the balance sheet of which will show the Trustees, at their regular meetings, the financial standing of the Institution. The Bookkeeper shall keep true and correct accounts, as designated by the foregoing system, and at all times furnish the management with such information as may be desired. An impression shall be taken and preserved of all accounts rendered; of all orders for supplies; and also of all letters written on business, as well as letters in regard to patients and business of the Hospital.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

1. The Officers of the Hospital shall consist of a Physician-in-Chief, who shall be Superintendent, of one or more Assistant Physicians, of a Steward, Bookkeeper, Supervisors, Housekeeper, and Farmer, who shall be appointed by the Board in consultation with the Superintendent, all of whom shall devote their entire time to the interests of the Institution, and all other employes of the Institution shall be employed by the Trustees, except as power may be delegated to the Superintendent. With the exception of the Superintendent, whose term of office is fixed by law, all other officers and attendants shall be subject to removal by the Board of Trustees whenever, in their judgment, the interest of the Institution requires such removal.

2. The Superintendent shall not resign his office without giving the Board at least three months' notice; nor shall any of the other officers resign without giving the Superintendent a notice of at least one month, who shall at once give notice to the Committee on Employes and Salaries.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The Superintendent shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Institution. He shall have authority to appoint and discharge all the employes of the Hospital not mentioned in the first section of Chapter IV., and exercise entire control over all the subordinate officers and assistants in the Institution, and shall have entire direction of the duties of the same.

2. He shall, subject to the approval of the Board, prepare a code of Rules and Regulations for the government of those employed in the care of the patients, or on the premises, which shall be printed, and a copy furnished to each person thus employed.

3. He shall, subject to the approval of the Board, or its proper committee, have the general superintendence of the buildings, grounds and farms, together with the stock, furniture and fixtures.

4. He shall visit all the patients daily, or learn their condition. He shall have the entire direction of their medical, moral and dietetic treatment; and his instructions respecting them are to be implicitly obeyed by all persons about the establishment.

5. He shall, obtain, as far as practicable, a complete history of every patient admitted into the Hospital, and he shall keep, or cause to be kept for the use of the Institution, a register of the same, and as full a record of the subsequent treatment and results as he may deem likely to promote the interests of science and benefit the insane.

6. He shall receive and answer, or cause to be answered, all communications respecting the Hospital, and shall file all letters thus received.

7. Subject to the approval and instruction of the Board of Trustees, or their proper committees, he shall determine what attendants and other assistants are necessary to be employed, and their respective places and duties, and shall arrange with them their rate of monthly wages.

8. At each visit of the Trustees he shall exhibit the records of the Hospital, and at the quarterly meetings shall give a written statement of its condition.

9. At the annual meeting on the third Friday of December, he shall give a full and detailed report of the operation of the Hospital during the year ending on the 30th day of November preceding, with the tabular statements of the cases treated during the year, and of the condition of the Hospital, with such other observations as may be deemed useful or interesting.

10. He shall immediately pay over to the Treasurer of the Hospital all moneys which may be advanced for private patients, or which he

may have received or collected, or which may have been received or collected by persons employed by him and belonging to the Hospital.

11. Previous to the annual meeting of the Board, he shall cause to be prepared a statement of the stock, furniture, implements and stores on hand, with the estimated value of the same, and such further information as may be required by the Board for the preparation of its annual report.

12. He shall keep a register for the use of the Trustees and their visiting committees.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

1. The Assistant Physicians shall have charge of the Dispensary, which they shall see is always kept in order, and they shall prepare and superintend the administration of medicine.

2. The Assistant Physicians shall have charge of the male and female departments, respectively, as the Superintendent may designate.

3. They shall attend the Superintendent in his regular morning visits, and shall also visit all the patients each evening; and shall carefully note their condition, and visit such as are under treatment as much oftener as may be necessary.

4. They shall see that all the directions of the Superintendent are faithfully executed, and promptly report all cases of neglect or abuse on the part of the attendants.

5. They shall carefully study the character and peculiarities of the patients; make themselves intimately acquainted with their disorder, exert over them all the moral influence in their power, and direct their exercises and amusements.

6. They shall keep a record of the cases, such as the law prescribes, and perform all other services in the medical department which may be required.

7. In the absence or disability of the Superintendent, the Assistant Physicians shall, in the order of their seniority, perform the duties of Superintendent.

8. The Assistant Physicians shall also, in case of emergency, direct the necessary service to be performed by the supervisors and attendants, and report their action to the Superintendent. Leave of absence from the wards by attendants shall only be allowed through the recommendation of Assistant Physicians in charge.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE STEWARD.

1. He shall have charge and make distribution of all supplies of the Hospital. He shall keep clear, methodical and exact accounts of all purchases and distribution. He shall exhibit all his accounts, books and vouchers to the Trustees whenever required, and shall

furnish a quarterly abstract of the same to the Trustees at the annual and quarterly meetings in each year.

2. The Treasurer may from time to time advance to the Steward, on the order of the Superintendent specifying that it is to pay incidental expenses, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars. The Steward shall keep an accurate account in detail of all such expenses paid out of the sums so advanced to him by the Treasurer, and shall settle the same monthly, or oftener if required. Such account shall be examined and approved by the Superintendent, and a copy thereof with vouchers for all sums exceeding one dollar shall be filed and entered upon the Claim Register. The Steward shall account for each sum of fifty dollars, which he shall receive, before further advance shall be made, as aforesaid.

3. He shall constantly observe the conduct of all persons employed in subordinate stations; see that in all respects they do their duty, and report to the Superintendent any instance of negligence, misconduct or abuse that he may observe or of which he may be informed. He shall also assist in maintaining the police of the establishment, and under the general direction of the several Committees and Superintendent shall faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

4. He shall keep the account of the clothing of all patients when they enter and leave the Hospital, and see that it is properly marked and preserved by the attendants.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE FARMER.

1. He shall, under the direction of the Trustees and Superintendent, have the general management of the farm, garden, farm stock, farm implements, grounds, fences and outbuildings, and see that they are always kept in good order and repair. He shall also, under the same direction, have power to employ and discharge farm employes.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE HOUSEKEEPER.

1. The Housekeeper, under the general direction of the Superintendent shall have charge of the domestic concerns of the Institution, frequently inspect every department, and thus assist to secure the neat and orderly arrangement of the whole house, as well as faithfulness in the discharge of duty of all persons employed in subordinate trusts, and report promptly any dereliction of duty on the part of any of the subordinates in her department.

2. She shall have the general oversight and direction of the domestics, and shall superintend and direct the cooking and distribution of food, and in conjunction with the Steward, shall see that the supply is abundant, varied, well cooked and neatly served in all the dining rooms of the Institution.

3. She shall frequently visit all parts of the Institution under her charge, in order to secure the faithful service of all persons employed, the neatness and good order of their respective departments and the comfort and welfare of the whole household.

CHAPTER X.

SUPERVISION OF AND ATTENDANCE ON PATIENTS.

1. One or more attendants may be employed for night service, exclusively in each ward. Teachers may be appointed who are competent to give instruction in the rudimentary branches and in the natural sciences; also moulding in clay, drawing, painting, bronzing, casting in plaster, gilding and other features of decorative work, and in calisthenics. They shall be selected, moreover, with special regard to the qualifications of cheerful and refined companionship. Opportunity shall be afforded to such attendants as may desire to pursue a course of study and training as nurses. One attendant in each ward shall be designated as head attendant, who shall be responsible for the conduct of the attendants in such ward, and all attendants shall wear some uniform distinctive mark of dress.

2. The Superintendent shall employ at least one watchman, who shall see to the general safety of the building from fire, and shall, during the night, regularly pass through all parts of the building not occupied by females; and at least one watchwoman, who shall during the same period have charge of the house occupied by females.

3. The watchman and watchwoman shall commence their duties before the attendants retire at night, and shall not leave the wards until after the attendants assume the charge of them in the morning.

4. All persons employed shall faithfully obey the rules prepared by the Superintendent.

CHAPTER XI.

GENERAL RULES.

1. No intoxicating drinks of any kind shall be used by any one in the establishment, unless upon the medical prescription of the Superintendent, and no one shall be employed who is known to use them, either at home or abroad; nor shall there be any smoking of tobacco in or about the buildings.

2. No non-resident shall remain in the Institution at night without the knowledge of the Superintendent.

CHAPTER XII.

VISITORS.

1. Strangers and others may be permitted to visit such parts of the Institution as are not occupied by patients, on any day, except Sunday, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m., and between 2 and 4 p. m. But no visitor shall be permitted within the wards occupied by patients, without express permission from the Superintendent, and special care is to be taken that no amount of visiting is permitted in the wards that might prove injurious to the patients.

CHAPTER XIII.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. The admission of patients is governed by law, and the attention of applicants is directed to the following provision of the Act of Assembly, approved May 8, 1883, to-wit:

“No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians, resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately, the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a Hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment, and that they are not related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the Hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person.

The certificate above provided for shall be made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a Judge or Magistrate of this Commonwealth and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures, and to the standing and to the good repute of the signers, and any person falsely certifying as aforesaid shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and also liable, civilly, to the party aggrieved.

No person alleged to be insane shall be received into any house for treatment or detention, unless at the time of such reception the person or persons at whose instance the person is received shall by writing signed, state that the person is being removed and is to be detained at his or her request under belief that such detention is necessary and for the benefit of the insane person.

There shall also be delivered to the person or persons having supervision or charge of the house a written statement of the following facts relative to the person to be detained, signed by the person or persons at whose instance the insane person is being removed and detained, or if the facts be not known it shall be so stated:

- (1). The name.
- (2). Age.
- (3). Residence for the past year, or for so much thereof as is known.
- (4). Occupation, trade or employment.
- (5). Parents, if living.
- (6). Husband or wife.
- (7). Children.
- (8). Brothers and sisters and the residence of each of these persons.
- (9). If not more than one of these classes is known, the names and residences of such of the next degree of relatives that are known.

(10). A statement of the time at which the insanity has been supposed to exist, and the circumstances that induce the belief that insanity exists.

(11). Name and address of all medical attendants of the patient during the last two years."

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any Court, Justice, Judge, Directors of the Poor of a county, or the Overseers of the Poor of a township or poor district, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

3. All insane persons, residing in the district, who apply for admission with proper papers, and are willing and able to pay their expenses, shall be admitted and furnished accommodations. Payment of board for thirteen weeks in advance shall be made for such patient when brought to the Hospital, and if taken away uncured within that period, against the advice and consent of the Superintendent, no part of said payment shall be refunded.

4. Each patient before admission shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

5. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong woolen cloth, three pairs of woolen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

6. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

7. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives and like property should be left at home.

8. A written history should be sent with the patient and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him or her to the Hospital, from whom minute but often essential particulars may be learned.

9. The price of boarding, including washing, mending and attention for all who are supported by the authorities of the counties and townships, will be the amount required by law. For private patients hereafter admitted, the price for board, attendance and treatment will vary from three dollars and fifty cents a week and upwards, according to the trouble and expense incurred. For patients sent by the public authorities, payment will be required at the end of each quarter.

10. In all cases of private patients, one quarterly payment for board and expense must be made in advance and a bond given with approved security, conditioned for the payment of future quarterly installments

in like manner, and also for the removal of the patients when discharged, which bond shall be delivered by the Superintendent to the Secretary of the Board. In the absence of such quarterly payment in advance and the accompanying bond as aforesaid, the patient shall not be received into the Hospital; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to see that the collection of said bonds, according to their conditions, is strictly enforced.

11. In case of death, the parties responsible for the expenses of the patient will be notified by letter or telegram, and if no response is received the patient will be buried in the cemetery belonging to the Hospital.

July 10th, 1891, I hereby certify that the foregoing resolutions and appended by-laws are a true copy of the same as they appear upon the minutes of the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pennsylvania.

G. N. PARMLLEE,

Secretary.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 17, 1891.

The foregoing amended by-laws and regulations made and adopted by the Board of Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pennsylvania, having been carefully examined, are hereby approved.

ROBERT E. PATTISON,

Governor.



Rules and Regulations.

PREFACE.

Every Hospital is established for the treatment of disease or injury of the body, and a hospital for the insane is designed for the care and treatment of those whose minds have become disordered. As these disorders of the mind take a different form from ordinary bodily disease, hospitals for this disorder must be constructed and arranged so as to be best adapted to the peculiar form and character of the disorder to be treated in them.

The mind itself cannot be diseased, and we know mind only by its manifestations, and those manifestations may be disordered by some disease or disorder affecting the brain, through which the mind acts, or some other part of the nervous system. The form which the mental disorder may take will depend on conditions in the system of the individual which are not clearly and fully known and understood, but which are called the constitution and temperament; but how this con-

View of the South Avenue.

stitution and temperament must be affected to produce the disorder cannot be distinctly stated.

This one thing is known without any doubt, that the different forms of mental disorder are all to be referred to some disease of some organ of the body, or disordered action of the brain and nervous system, and for its relief and removal treatment must be given which will remove the disease or disordered state. One striking peculiarity of the disorder is that the character, conduct and conversation of the person affected is very much changed from the usual character, conduct and conversation, and as a consequence they are not themselves, but talk and act like different persons, depending in some degree on the form which the disorder may assume, for it has infinite degrees and no two persons are affected alike. They have not full control over themselves, but are so under the influence of the disorder that they cannot in all respects do as they would, and while acting as they do they are not to be considered accountable for that action or conversation, as it is the result of the disorder and not of the free will of the person so acting. This is a point always to be kept in mind, as often the person seems in some things to be able to do or speak differently, but actually they are not able to do so, for the disorder so changes and controls them as to prevent them.

Even those whose minds seem least disturbed are to be classed in the same state, for there is some peculiar condition of some portion of the brain or some action of the nervous system which interferes with healthy manifestations and they cannot do as they should.

These statements must be accepted as conclusions drawn from experience and observation, as the proof would require a long argument which cannot be given in this place.

Another point to be always borne in mind is that, as a rule which has very few exceptions, all persons, whose minds are disordered, recollect very distinctly all that is said and done to them, even to the gestures and tones of voice, even where their minds seem so much confused that they do not appear able to take notice of what is going on.

It must also be recollected that none can claim exemption from an attack of mental disorder who has a brain to be affected, for some disease or injury of the brain may so change its character and action as to result in decided mental disorder.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Officers of the Hospital shall consist of a Physician-in-Chief who shall be Superintendent, of one or more Assistant Physicians, of a Steward, Bookkeeper, Supervisors, Housekeeper, and Farmer, who shall be appointed by the Board in consultation with the Superintendent, all of whom shall devote their entire time to the interests of the institution, and all other employees of the institution shall be employed by the Trustees, except as power may be delegated to the Superintendent. With the exception of the Superintendent, whose term of office is fixed by law, all other officers and attendants shall be subject to removal by the Board of Trustees whenever, in their judgment, the interests of the Institution require such removal.

The Superintendent shall not resign his office without giving the Board at least three months' notice; nor shall any of the other officers resign without giving the Superintendent a notice of at least one month, who shall at once give notice to the Committee on Employees and Salaries.

DUTIES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The Superintendent shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the institution. He shall have authority to appoint and discharge all the employes of the hospital not mentioned in the first section of chapter IV., and exercise entire control over all the subordinate officers and assistants in the institution, and shall have entire direction of the duties of the same.

GENERAL RULES.

As these rules and regulations are established with the single aim of securing the welfare of the patients and of promoting the beneficent ends for which the Hospital was built by the State, all persons employed in any capacity are expected to be governed by their general spirit and to do all in their power to advance the best interests of the Institution.

The Divine command, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," has nowhere a larger application than in hospitals for the insane. It covers every case and should never be out of mind.

No intoxicating drinks of any kind shall be used by any one in the establishment, unless upon the medical prescription of the Superintendent; and no one shall be employed who is known to use them, either at home or abroad.

Nor shall there be any smoking of tobacco in or about the buildings.

No non-resident shall remain in the Institution at night, without the knowledge of the Superintendent.

No one belonging to the male departments, nor any male employed about the premises, shall enter the female departments or go upon the grounds appropriated to the females, except by express permission of the Superintendent or Assistant Physician in charge, neither shall any person employed about the Hospital, in any other capacity than as an attendant, be permitted to enter the wards, except by special permission.

No one employed about the Hospital shall report abroad the conduct or conversation of any of the patients.

All persons employed in any capacity, shall give at least two weeks' notice of their intention to leave.

Neither the kitchen, nor the front door or porch, nor any other part of the Center Building, nor the porch adjoining the kitchen, nor the space between the laundry and the kitchen, must be made a place of resort, or needlessly a thoroughfare by attendants or other employes.

It is strictly forbidden to take matches into the wards or let them lie about unnecessarily exposed in any part of the Institution, or to use such as are not issued by the Steward.

Doors should be opened and closed with as little noise as possible.

VISITORS.

Strangers and others may be permitted to visit such parts of the Institution as are not occupied by patients on any day except Sunday, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m., and between 2 and 4 p. m.

No visitor shall be admitted within the wards occupied by patients without express permission from the Superintendent and especial care is to be taken that no amount of visiting is permitted in the wards which might prove injurious to the patients.

It is expressly forbidden to deliver to, or receive from a patient, any letter, parcel or package, without the knowledge and approbation of the Superintendent.

Attendants are particularly enjoined to abstain from mentioning to visitors the names of persons, their peculiarities, or any other circumstances respecting them, a knowledge of which might be painful to any person connected with them.

All inquiries with regard to the condition of patients must be addressed to one of the medical officers.

DUTIES OF THE SUPERVISORS.

The Supervisors are expected to spend their time among the patients, to see that they are provided with everything necessary to promote their comfort and welfare, to observe carefully their condition and any change that may occur and report the same faithfully to the Physician.

They will carefully observe the conduct of the attendants, will give them advice and direction in the performance of their duties, and will see that the directions of the Physicians are faithfully executed.

They will see that the rules are faithfully observed by the attendants, and will report any neglect or violation thereof to the Superintendent.

In cases of sickness they will see that the sick are provided with whatever is needed, that their medicines and food are carefully and regularly given them, and the instructions of the Physicians most scrupulously complied with.

They will at all times be ready to perform any other services which may be required of them by the Superintendent. They will give particular attention also to the clothing of the patients, will see that it is carefully marked and preserved, and also that all articles of bedding for the use of the wards are kept in good order, and all that may be necessary for the comfort of the patients is provided.

DUTIES OF THE TEACHERS.

Upon the Teachers will devolve the duty of directing, under the instructions of the Superintendent, the amusement and occupation of the patients. In the fulfillment of this duty, they will spend much of their time among the different classes of patients, assisting them, giving them advice and encouragement, and endeavoring in every way to promote the comfort and happiness of all.

They will avail themselves of every opportunity to soothe the irritated, the restless and the discontented, and to endeavor to engage all in some occupation or amusement.

They shall carefully study the character and peculiarities of the patients; make themselves intimately acquainted with their disorder, exert over them all the moral influence in their power, and direct their exercises and amusements. They will, while in the different wards, carefully observe the general treatment of the patients; and they will suggest to the attendants whatever they may think will add to the comfort of the patients, or the tranquillity of the wards, and will report any neglect or improper conduct that may come under their notice.

DUTIES OF THE WATCHMAN.

The Watchman will commence his evening duties at half past nine o'clock; at which time he will visit the office to receive his instructions for the night, and will be on duty until the attendants rise.

While on duty he will be constantly awake, faithful and vigilant; will visit every part of the male apartments at least every hour during the night, making as little noise as possible, never conversing in a loud tone with any one, and opening and shutting all doors as quietly as he can. He will also visit the Engine House, Carpenter Shop, etc., look around the outside, and report to the fireman the temperature of the wards.

He must be kind, gentle and soothing in his manner to the patients, and take every means in his power to tranquilize those who are excited, and to allay the fears and apprehensions of the timid.

He will pay particular attention to those who are suicidal. He will see that the patients are promptly supplied with water when it is asked for, and will attend to all their little reasonable wants.

He will notice any particular or unusual noise in the patients' rooms; will endeavor to ascertain the cause, and, if necessary, give notice to the attendant.

He will be particularly attentive to those who are sick; will see that their medicine is given as directed by the Physician, and attend to other wants.

He will enter in a book provided for the purpose, anything particular occurring during the night, the condition of the sick, the suicidal and those recently admitted, and will also report any irregularities, neglect of duty or violation of the rules, which may come under his notice.

He will be particularly watchful against fire, and in case of its occurrence will report it immediately to the Superintendent, without giving general alarm.

It will be his duty to light and put out the gas in the Centre Building at the proper hour, and he will also be careful that all lights in the wards are put out when he goes on duty in the evening, except such as are directed to be kept burning.

He will ring the bell at the regular hour for rising in the morning, and will be expected to perform such other services as may be required of him.

DUTIES OF THE WATCHWOMAN.

The Watchwoman will have charge of the female apartments during the night, and will be guided by the same rules as far as applicable as those laid down for the Watchman.

CARE OF THE CLOTHING.

A correct list of all the clothing or other articles brought with the patient, or sent to them afterwards, must be taken by the Steward and entered in a book provided for that purpose, and all such articles must be marked with the full name of the patient.

No clothing will be taken into the ward until it is marked, and that which the patients have on at the time of admission must be taken account of and marked as soon as practicable.

Every article used in the wards must also be marked with the number of the ward. All this work will be done by persons specially designated for the purpose.

ATTENTION TO VISITORS.

Those whose duty it is to attend to visitors will wait on them personally and courteously and give them such information about the Hospital, as may give them a correct idea of its character and object.

They will be particularly careful not to give any information in regard to the names or history of any of the patients. No visitors are to be taken into the wards for the excited class of patients except by special permission of the Superintendent.

DUTIES OF THE ATTENDANTS.

"One attendant in each ward shall be designated as Head Attendant, who shall be immediately responsible for the attendants in such ward."—By-Law.

OF HEAD ATTENDANT.

The duties of the Head Attendant shall be to watch carefully the conduct and mental condition of each patient and their general bodily state and report anything unusual in either mind or body; to see that all the work is carefully and properly performed; that no abuse or neglect of any patient is attempted; that the food is properly served and that each patient has all that is designed for them; to see that the clothing of each patient is in proper condition and of sufficient amount and generally to exercise such careful watch that everything shall be done as the rules require.

All bodily disorders are to be reported at once to the Assistant Physician and other matters to the Supervisor.

OF ATTENDANTS.

Attendants are expected to devote their whole time to the Hospital in the performance of the duties enjoined by the by-laws, or such as may be required by the officers.

No attendant will be permitted to leave the Hospital without the consent of the Superintendent, upon the recommendation of the Assistant Physician in charge, and when leave of absence has been granted, they will be expected to return by nine and one-half o'clock in the evening.

All applications for leave of absence must be made through the Supervisor, who will keep in a book a record of all absence.

They must expect a constant observation of the manner in which their respective duties are performed; they will strive unceasingly to

promote the welfare of the Hospital, and use their utmost exertions to render all those entrusted to their care contented and comfortable.

They will be careful at all times to set a good example, and will take every proper opportunity to inspire the patients with respect for and confidence in the officers, and to convince them of the true character of the institution, and its leading object, the promotion of the restoration and comfort of its patients.

In all their intercourse with the patients the attendants will treat them with respect and civility; will address them in a mild and gentle tone of voice, and avoid violence and rudeness of every kind. All civil questions are to be properly answered. All reasonable requests are to be promptly attended to. They are to keep cool under provocation; are never to scold, threaten or dictate authoritatively; but whenever they desire anything done by a patient, will make a request in a respectful manner.

They will be particularly careful not themselves to call any patient by a *nickname* or allow them to be so called by others, but will always call them by their proper names.

Mildness and gentleness must be employed on all occasions, and unless patients have been doing something positively wrong or injurious to themselves or others, or to the furniture, they must not be held or restrained in their actions or movements.

No attendant will be excused, under any circumstances, for striking a blow or laying violent hands on a patient, except in the clearest case of self-defense. All bruises or unusual marks must be satisfactorily accounted for; the law makes it a misdemeanor, and punishable, to ill treat an insane person.

In the morning when the doors are unlocked and at other times when patients become excited, two attendants, in the wards for excited patients, *must always* go together, so as to avoid any trouble or difficulty which might arise from their violent actions.

They will most carefully avoid talking to patients on the subject of their delusions, or in the hearing of other patients, and they will exert their influence to prevent others from talking to them or of them on those subjects.

They will also be particularly careful not to talk before the patients of other patients, or of what they have seen or heard about others either in this Hospital or in other places. All gossip at meal time must be avoided. Very injurious effects to the patients have in many cases followed their hearing what others may have done or even said. "The tongue is an unruly evil full of deadly poison."

They will never allow patients to be laughed at, ridiculed or harshly spoken to on account of their delusions or the peculiarities of their conduct.

Deception must always be avoided, and no promises must be made which cannot be performed.

No attendant will be permitted to sell anything to a patient, or accept anything from a patient for money or any other consideration. No excuse will be taken for wearing a patient's clothing.

Attendants must not give up their keys, nor allow any person to enter the wards without the permission of the Physician; and no male attendant shall at any time enter the female apartments without similar permission.

Neatness and cleanliness must be most scrupulously attended to by attendants, not only in regard to their own appearance, but in the patients and wards under their charge; any failure in these will be considered a neglect of duty.

Visiting from one ward to another by attendants, except on business connected with the patients, will not be permitted.

They will see that the doors of the wards and of the rooms are carefully locked at bedtime, and such lights only are to be kept burning as are directed by the Superintendent.

Each attendant is responsible for every patient under his or her care, and is expected to be able, at any moment, to say where such patient may be found.

One attendant must always be in each ward with the patients, and must never leave under any circumstances, until relieved.

Attendants will never retire to their rooms while the patients are in the wards.

At least one attendant in each ward must sit in such a position that all that happens in the halls can be seen, and sometimes it will be necessary for one attendant to be at each end of the hall. The attendants must also use their best efforts to induce the patients to spend their time in the parlor or in the bay-windows, in reading or some amusement or recreation, and not idly in their rooms.

As the evening prayers in the chapel and the entertainments in the amusement hall have been arranged for the benefit of the patients, it is expected and required that every attendant will make special efforts to have every patient who can do so attend these exercises. The test of a true attendant is the effort made to divert, amuse and interest the patients.

The attendants will rise in the morning at the ringing of the bell, and will see that the patients under their charge are washed, their hair combed, and that they are properly dressed for the day, before breakfast.

All patients must be bathed regularly once a week, unless special directions to the contrary are given by the Superintendent, or Assistant Physician.

In drawing the water for a bath, the cold water must always be turned on first and then the warm water and the temperature of the bath must be 98 degrees and in all cases tested with the thermometer.

The regular bathing day for those in the first, fifth, fourth, eighth and ninth wards will be Saturday; for the second, sixth and tenth wards on Wednesday, and for third, seventh and eleventh wards on Friday. And no one must be bathed on the evening before or at other times unless by special permission of the Superintendent or Assistant Physician.

The Turkish bath will be given only to those specially named by the Superintendent, and after the bath has been given as directed, the patient must lie at least one hour on the lounge before dressing, and in all cases carefully covered.

The exercise in the gymnasium before the Turkish bath will be taken only by those specially designated by the Superintendent.

No patient shall be bathed directly after a meal. At least two hours should intervene between a meal and a bath.

They will also see that the patients are neat and tidy during the day, adjusting their clothes whenever they see them disordered, and changing them whenever, for purposes of cleanliness, it becomes necessary.

No patient will be taken to Warren without special permission from the Superintendent.

Railroads must be carefully avoided.

Attendants will in no case visit the friends of patients, except by special permission of the Superintendent.

The conduct and conversation of patients must never be spoken of to visitors, nor reported by attendants when absent from the Hospital.

In addition to keeping the wards scrupulously neat and clean, the attendants will be careful that every unpleasant effluvium is removed promptly whenever discovered, and the air of the ward be kept pure and free. It is expected that every part of the wards will be at all times prepared for the closest scrutiny.

The clothing of every new patient is to be examined at the earliest opportunity, after admission, to ascertain whether there are knives, weapons of any kind, money, tobacco, or other forbidden articles upon the person. All such articles are to be marked and kept in the place provided for them in the Steward's office.

The clothing of a patient is not to be taken into a ward until it has been examined, and a list of all the articles entered in the book provided for the purpose, and marked with the patient's name.

All new clothing sent to a patient should pass through the same hands, and be registered in the same way, before it is used. No unmarked clothes should be sent to wash or used by a patient.

In taking articles of clothing, bedding, etc., to the wash, the attendants will make out two lists, one of which will be taken with the articles and the other kept to be referred to when the articles are returned.

DUTIES OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE LAUNDRY.

Under the direction of the Housekeeper they shall collect all the clothes ready for washing, from the family apartments, and receive those from the wards, on such days as shall be designated, and see that they are properly washed and ironed, and returned to the places from which they were brought, without loss or injury, and in a suitable condition for immediate use.

They shall take care of the house and furniture, and keep them in good order, and see that every part of the laundry, ironing room and assorting room, and also the rooms occupied by the females in the second story are kept in good order and clean in all respects.

They shall observe all the regulations of the Hospital, and see that they are observed by all persons employed in the Laundry, and shall immediately report any instance of remissness or neglect of duty to the Housekeeper.

A list of each article, on a blank provided for the purpose, must be sent from each ward with the clothing, and these lists must be carefully

compared with the articles sent to see that what is sent agrees with the list. Any error must be pointed out at once and the list taken to the ward for correction. If any unmarked clothing is found among that sent from any ward it must be sent back to the ward at once to be marked.

When the clothing is ready to be returned to the ward particular care must be taken to have every article on the list returned. Neither the attendants nor others employed about the Hospital, nor visitors, will be allowed to remain in any of the rooms connected with the laundry.

DUTIES OF THE ENGINEER AND FIREMEN.

The Engineer and his assistant shall have charge of the steam apparatus for heating and ventilating the Hospital, of the steam engine in the laundry, and the gas apparatus, and will see that they are kept in proper order. He will also attend to supplying steam for cooking purposes, and for heating water for bathing and for the laundry.

He will carefully attend to the regulation of the heat, so as to adapt it to the changes of the temperature, and will keep all the parts of the Hospital intrusted to his care as neat and cleanly as possible.

He will be assisted by the Firemen, who will, under his direction, attend to the fires under the boilers and will give him whatever assistance may be in their power.

He will attend particularly to keeping the Hospital well supplied with water at all times, will keep all the machinery in good order, and will also have special care to see that all parts of the water and gas works are in good repair.

All the men employed in the heating, ventilating, gas and water-works departments will report to the Engineer the condition of their departments regularly, and will carefully obey his directions in regard to the machinery and the work required of them.

STATED HOURS FOR MEALS, ETC.

The bell rings at 5 a. m.

Breakfast will be served at half past six a. m., dinner at half past twelve, and supper at six o'clock from October to April, and at half past six from April to October.

The Hospital will be closed at half past nine o'clock, at which time all the lights in the wards will be extinguished, except those directed to be kept burning throughout the night; and attendants and others employed in the Hospital are expected to be in their rooms, and all lights in their rooms extinguished at ten o'clock.

As special arrangements have been made to obtain a strong downward ventilation in the water closets, and as the opening of the windows prevents that ventilation, attendants must give most particular attention to have the windows in those rooms kept closed at all times.

The beds and bedding are to be well aired in the morning and the beds well made; if soiled, they are to be removed and clean substituted. The rooms, halls and stairs are to be carefully swept, and the floors, walls and windows to be washed whenever required.

The beds are expected to be ready for inspection in every part by ten o'clock.

No restraining apparatus of any kind shall ever be applied by an attendant to a patient, except by order of the Superintendent: and

whenever it may be necessary to lock a patient in his or her room, the fact must be immediately reported to the Supervisor and Assistant Physician.

At meals two or more attendants will always be present to carve, to distribute the food, and to see that each one has a proper supply, and that they take it in a proper manner, and they must also remain until the room has been cleaned up after a meal. Attendants must always be in the dining room before and after meals and not allow patients to be there by themselves. The Assistant Physicians and Supervisors shall oversee the service in the dining rooms during meals.

Care must also be taken that no patient carries away from the table a knife, fork, or any other article; and the knives and forks must be counted after each meal, to prevent any from being lost.

Attendants must never place in the hands of patients, or leave where they can obtain any razor, knife, rope, cord, medicine, or dangerous weapon or article. Neither shall they deliver any letter or writing from or to a patient without permission of the Superintendent.

No patient shall be taken out of the wards for any purpose, or by any person, unless on the order or permission of the Superintendent, or Assistant Physician; and when taken out, they must be taken back by the person by whom they were taken from the ward.

The Supervisor or such attendant as may be designated to assist, will go to the dispensary for medicine at 6 a. m., 12 m. and 7 p. m., and see that the whole is taken at the time and in the manner directed. The cups are to be washed and returned to the dispensary as soon as the medicine is taken.

When any objection is made by the patient to the medicine, the fact must at once be reported to the physician, and no patient is ever to be forced to take medicine unless the Assistant Physician or Supervisor is present.

Any striking or unexpected effect in the operation of medicine is to be promptly reported to the physician in charge.

When a patient complains of being sick, or is supposed to be so, the fact must be reported without delay to one of the Physicians.

The shaving will be done by the attendants, and no patient will be allowed to shave himself except by special permission from the Superintendent.

Whenever clothing or other articles are needed for the patients it must be reported to the Supervisor.

Where a patient manifests a disposition to suicide, the utmost watchfulness must be exercised. The time most apt to be chosen for such an attempt is on rising in the morning or just after retiring at night, at dusk, at meal time, or whenever the attention of the attendant is thought to be diverted. No plausible excuse in such cases should be allowed to throw the attendant off the guard. A moment's neglect may lead to as serious consequences as a whole hour. At night the room should be carefully examined and the clothing of the patient removed.

Whenever a patient escapes, immediate notice is to be given to one of the Physicians and to the Supervisor, in order that proper measures may be taken to overtake the individual. When it is clearly ascer-

tained that a patient has escaped through the negligence or carelessness of the attendant, the expense incurred in bringing back such patient will be charged to the attendant. Where a patient manifests a strong disposition to escape, the vigilance of the attendant must never be relaxed for a moment.

Before closing the door of a patient's room for the night, the attendant must be certain that the patient is actually in the room; this ascertained, he or she should wish the patient a good night, then lock the door and be sure that the bolt of the lock has properly slipped. Patients are not to retire before the close of the chapel exercises.

When patients engage in controversy or in any improper or exciting topic of discourse, the attendants shall, in the gentlest manner, interfere and check them; should other means fail, and the quiet and good order of the ward can not otherwise be preserved, one or two of the loudest talkers may be placed in their rooms for a short time; and in such cases the Supervisor and Assistant Physician must be informed immediately.

When the weather is favorable every patient so far as practicable must be taken out both morning and afternoon, and for those who are not able to walk much or are too much excited to go out with the others the large exercising yards have been provided where they can enjoy themselves free from intrusive curiosity.

Nothing can be considered clean that can be made cleaner.

In walking with patients, the attendants will be careful to keep those they take out near together and prevent straggling. They will not go beyond the limits designated by the Superintendent, and they will not sit at the doors of any of the stores or other buildings in North Warren.



Applicable Rules and Regulations of the Committee on Lunacy.

[The first eight rules have no application to pre-existing state hospitals].

(9) The Committee on Lunacy may, from time to time, exempt any particular hospital established by the State, or municipal authority, or any eleemosynary institution, from the obligation to apply for, or obtain, a license; or they may, in their discretion, require, at any time, any hospital established by the State, or municipal authority, or eleemosynary institution now exempted, to procure a license, and they may, by resolution, revoke, or decline, to renew

Exemption to obtain a license.

Revocation of.

View of Jackson Run Bridge.

- any license granted by them, such action to take effect at a period to be named in such resolution, not exceeding two months from the time a copy or notice thereof, shall have been transmitted, to the person, or persons, to whom the license was issued, or to the resident superintendent of the licensed house, or shall have been left at the licensed house.
- Notice of revocation.
- Notice of all additions of alterations to be given.
- (10) No building shall be erected for detention, or treatment, of the insane, nor any addition, or alteration in the accommodations for the insane, made to, in, or about any hospital, eleemosynary institution, or licensed house, subject to the provisions of the Lunacy Law, or the appurtenances, unless a previous notice, in writing, of such proposed building, or addition, or alteration, shall have been presented to the Committee on Lunacy, accompanied by a plan of such building, addition, or alteration, drawn upon a scale of not less than one eighth of an inch to a foot, nor shall such building, addition, or alteration be undertaken without the consent, in writing, of the Committee on Lunacy.
- False statements will subject a revocation of license.
- (11) If any person shall willfully give an untrue, or incorrect, notice, plan, statement, or description of any of the things required to be included in any notice, plan, or statement, or shall fail to present the plans required in regulation No. 4 of these rules, he shall be liable to the penalties of the Lunacy Law, and where a license has been granted it may be revoked at the pleasure of the Committee.
- Book of admission in, entry in book of.
- (12) Every superintendent, or proprietor, who shall receive any patient into any hospital, eleemosynary institution, or licensed house shall, within twenty-four hours after the reception of such patient, make an entry, with respect to such patient, in the "Admission Book," according to, and containing, the particulars required in form (C) hereunto annexed, so far as he can ascertain the same, as to the form of mental disorder, when ascertained, and as to the discharge, or death, of the patient, which latter shall be made when the same shall happen.
- Form of mental disorder to be entered by medical attendant in "Book of Admissions."
- The form of the mental disorder of every patient shall, within seven days after his reception, be entered in the admission book by the superintendent, or proprietor; and subsequent entries shall be made of any change in the condition of the patient, or change of opinion on the part of the superintendent, or proprietor, as to the nature of the disorder.
- Documents to be sent to Committee on Lunacy of admitted patients.
- (13) The superintendent, or proprietor, of every house, or place, subject to the provisions of the Lunacy Law shall, after two days, and before the expiration of seven days, from the day on which any patient shall have been received into such house, or place, transmit a copy of the order and statements furnished at the time of the reception of the patient, and at the examination of the patient by the medical superintendent of the house, or place, in which such person shall have been received, and also a notice and statements according to forms (D, E, F, G, H.) hereunto an-

nexed, to the Committee on Lunacy, and once in six months, on the last days of March and September, in each year, there shall be a report made by the medical superintendent of the house on the condition of each patient, according to form (I,) together with such other matters relative to the case as the said committee may require; and, at any time, such report shall be made upon the request of the Committee on Lunacy or their secretary.

Semi-annual report to be made of the condition of each patient.

(14) Whenever any patient shall escape from any house or place, subject to the provisions of the Lunacy Law, the superintendent, or proprietor, of such house, or place, shall, within two days after such escape, transmit a written notice thereof to the Committee on Lunacy, and such notice shall state the Christian name and surname of the patient who has so escaped, and his then state of mind, and also the circumstances connected with such escape; and, if such patient shall be brought back to such house, or place, such superintendent, or proprietor, shall, within two days after such person shall be so brought back, transmit a written notice thereof to the Committee on Lunacy; and such notice shall state when such person was brought back, and the circumstances connected therewith.

Notice of escape of patient.

(15) Whenever any patient shall be removed, or discharged, from any house, or place, subject to the provisions of the Lunacy Law, or shall die therein, the superintendent, or proprietor, of such house, or place, shall, within two days after such removal, discharge, or death, make an entry thereof in the "Discharge Book," according to, and stating the particulars in form (J) annexed, and shall also, within seven days, transmit a written notice thereof, and also of the cause of said death, to the committee, according to, and containing the particulars in form (K.)

Capture of patient escaped.

Entry and notice of removal and death of patient in.

(16) If any patient, in any house, or place, subject to the provisions of the Lunacy Law, shall allege that he or she has been abused, or maltreated, by any officer, or employe, of such house, or place, the visiting physician thereof, if there be reasonable cause for believing the allegation to be true, shall forthwith report the same to the Committee on Lunacy. And, within one week after the dismissal for misconduct of any one employed in such house, or place, the superintendent thereof shall report, to the Committee on Lunacy, according to form (L,) such dismissal and the reasons therefor. And if any superintendent, officer, nurse, attendant, or other person employed in any such house, or place, shall, in any way, abuse, or maltreat, any patient therein, or shall willfully neglect any such patient, he shall be prosecuted according to law. And the Secretary of the Committee on Lunacy shall transmit the necessary information to the district attorney of the proper county for his action.

Notice of cause of death of patient in.

Abuse, ill-treatment, or neglect of patients in.

Superintendent to report on dismissing any employee for misconduct.

Information to be transmitted to the District Attorney.

(17) The Secretary of the Committee on Lunacy shall furnish, to any person who shall consider himself or herself to have been unjustly confined in any house, or place, subject to the provisions of the Lunacy Law, or to his or her

Documents to be furnished on request of persons released from.

attorney, copies of all the papers filed on his or her reception therein, and at his or her examination by the medical attendant of such house, or place.

Case Book to be kept in.

(19) The physician keeping, or residing in, or visiting, any house, or place, subject to the provisions of the Lunacy Law shall, from time to time, make entries in the "Case Book," of the mental state, and bodily condition of each patient, together with a correct description of the medicine and other remedies prescribed for the treatment of his or her disorder, after form (M); the Committee on Lunacy may (whenever they may deem proper) require, by an order, such physician to transmit to them a correct copy of the entries, or entry, in any Case Book, relative to the case of any insane patient who is or may have been confined in any such house or place.

Medical Journal to be kept in, and entries to be made every week.

(20) In every house, or place, subject to the provisions of the Lunacy Law, the medical officer thereof shall, once in every week, enter in the "Medical Journal" a statement according to form (N.) showing the number of patients, of each sex, then in such institution, the Christian and surname of every patient who is, or has been under restraint, or in seclusion, since the last entry, and when, and for what period and reason, and, in case of restraint, by what means, whether medical, mechanical, or physical, and for what bodily disorder, if any, and every death, injury, and violence, which shall have happened to any patient since the last preceding entry; and such book shall be produced to the Committee on Lunacy, or their secretary, on every visit.

Visits of Committee on Lunacy or secretary to.

(21) Every house or place in which the insane are confined, shall, without previous notice, be visited by one or more members of the Committee, or their secretary, twice, at least, in every year, and also at such other times, as the said Committee on Lunacy shall direct, and such visiting committee, or their secretary, when visiting such house, or place, may, and shall, inspect every part thereof, and every outhouse, place, and building communicating therewith, or detached therefrom, and every part of the ground, or appurtenances held, used, or occupied therewith, and every patient then confined in such house or place, and inquire whether any patient is under restraint, and why, and inspect the order and certificates for the reception of every patient who shall have been received into such house, or place, since the last visit of the Committee or the secretary; and the superintendent or proprietor of every such house, or place, shall show the Committee on Lunacy, or their secretary, and county visitors respectively visiting the same, every part thereof, and every person detained therein as insane. Any member of the Committee on Lunacy, or their secretary, may visit and inspect any house, or place, at any hour of the day or night, at his or their discretion.

All houses and places to be visited.

Night visits of Committee on Lunacy or their secretary.

(22) Each committee of visitors, appointed for the several counties, shall, by one or more of its members, visit, at least once in every month in their respective counties, every house, or place, coming under the provisions of the Lunacy Law, and inspect every part of such establishment, see and examine, as far as circumstances will permit, every insane person therein, the books required by law to be kept and the condition and management of the institution and insane therein, and shall, on or before the twentieth day of every month, make a report, in writing, to the Committee on Lunacy, of the state and condition of such institution, and as to its sufficiency for the proper accommodation of the number of insane for whom it may be required to provide accommodation, and of the management of such institution, and the conduct of the officers and servants thereof, and the care of the patients therein, with such remarks, or observations, in relation to any matter connected with such institution as they may deem proper.

Houses or places to be inspected every month.

(23) The visiting Committee on Lunacy, their secretary, and visitors, respectively, upon their several visitations to every such house or place under the provisions of the said law, shall inquire when Divine service is performed, and what number of the patients are permitted to attend such service, and the effect thereof, and also what occupations, or amusements, are provided for the patients and the result thereof, and whether there has been adopted any system of coercion, or restraint, and, if so, what, and the result thereof, and also what classification of patients is made, and also as to the dietary of the patients, and shall also make such other inquiries as they may deem expedient; and every proprietor, or superintendent, of any such house, or place, who shall not give full and true answers to the best of his knowledge to all questions which the visiting Committee on Lunacy, their secretary, and visitors, respectively, shall ask in reference to the matters aforesaid, shall be liable to have his license revoked.

Inquiries to be made by Committee on Lunacy and visitors.

(24) Upon every visit of the Committee on Lunacy, their secretary, or visitors appointed under the Lunacy Law of 1883, to any house, or place, subject to the provisions of said act, there shall be laid before the aforesaid committee, their secretary, or visitors, by the proprietor, or superintendent, of such house, or place, a list of all the patients then in such house, or place, (distinguishing indigent from other patients, and males from females, and specifying such as are deemed curable,) and also the several books required to be kept by the proprietor, or superintendent, or the medical attendant under the provisions of said act and the regulations of the Committee on Lunacy, and also, in case of a licensed house, the license then in force for such house, and also all such other orders, certificates, documents, and papers relating to any of the patients, at any time received into such house, or place, as the visiting committee, their secretary, or visitors shall, from time to time,

Books and documents to be produced to Committee on Lunacy and visitors.

Committee on Lunacy and visitors to make entries in Case Book as to the state of mind of any doubtful patient, and the same to be transmitted to Committee on Lunacy, if made by county visitors.

Visits to patients.

Persons disqualified to act as visitors.

require to be produced to them and the said visiting committee, their secretary, or visitors shall sign the said books as having been produced to them.

(25) The Committee on Lunacy, their secretary, or visitors, appointed under the said act, visiting any house, or place, coming under the provisions thereof, shall carefully consider, and give attention to, the state of mind of any patient therein confined, as to the propriety of whose detention they shall have doubt, (or to whose sanity their attention shall be specially called,) and shall, if they shall think that the insanity of such patient be doubtful, and that the propriety of his or her detention require further consideration, make and sign a minute thereof in the Case Book of such house, and send a true and perfect copy of every such minute to the proprietor, or superintendent, of such house; and if such inspections have been made by the county visitors, a copy of said minute shall be sent immediately to the Committee on Lunacy.

(26) The members of families of patients, their personal friends, agents, or attorneys, shall be permitted to visit them not less than once in every two weeks, unless the medical officer consider the visit likely to be injurious to such patient, or otherwise inexpedient; in which case he shall so state in writing, giving his reasons therefor, and a copy of such writing shall be given to every visitor who is refused a personal interview with the patient.

In case of the illness of a patient, or, if the friends come from a distant place, or are unable to come on a week day, such friends shall be permitted to visit on Sundays, during the space of two hours, to be fixed by the superintendent.

All directors, or overseers, of the poor are encouraged to visit patients, belonging to their respective districts, once in every three months, or oftener, on a week day; and to make particular inquiries, from time to time, as to the treatment experienced by the patients, and their fitness for discharge.

At every visit, made by a male relative, or friend or director or overseer of poor, to a female patient, the matron, or a female attendant, shall accompany the visitor, or visitors, and remain in the room throughout the interview, except by special permission in writing by the superintendent.

(27) No person shall be appointed or act as visitor who shall be directly, or indirectly, interested in any house, or place, licensed for the reception of insane; and no physician (being a visitor) shall sign any certificate for the admission of any patient into any house, or place, nor shall professionally attend upon any patient, in any such house, or place, unless he be directed to visit such patient by the person upon whose order such patient had been received into such house or place, or by the Committee on Lunacy; and if any visitor shall, after his appointment, be, or become, interested in any house or place, for the reception

of the insane, such visitor shall, thereupon, be disqualified from acting, and shall cease to be a visitor.

(28) Every letter written (not oftener than once a month) by any patient, in any house, or place, subject to the provisions of the Lunacy Law, and addressed to any member of the committee on Lunacy, or to their secretary, shall be forwarded forthwith, unopened and without inspection.

Every letter written by a patient in any such house, or place, and addressed to any person, other than the Committee on Lunacy, or their Secretary, shall be forthwith forwarded to the person to whom it is addressed, unless the superintendent, proprietor, or manager of such house, or place, shall, for sufficient reasons, prohibit the forwarding of such letter, in which case he shall, by indorsement to that effect, under his hand, on the letter, give his reasons therefor, and he shall lay every such letter before the visiting member or members of the Committee on Lunacy or their secretary, as the case may be, on their next visit.

(29) Any person having authority to order the discharge of any patient, from any house or place subject to the provisions of the Lunacy Law, may, with the previous consent, according to form (O.) of any two, or of the secretary and one member of the Committee on Lunacy, direct, by an order, according to form (P.) the transfer of such patient to any other such house, or place; and every such order and consent shall be made and given in duplicate, one copy of which shall be delivered to the superintendent, or proprietor, of the house, or place, from which the patient is ordered to be transferred, and the other copy shall be delivered to the superintendent, or proprietor, of the house, or place, into which the patient is ordered to be transferred; and such order for transfer, together with such consent, shall be a sufficient authority for the transfer of such patient, and also for his, or her, reception into the house or place into which he, or she, is ordered to be removed.

A copy of the order and certificates upon which such patient was received into the house, or place, from which he or she is transferred, shall be furnished, free of expense, by the superintendent, or proprietor, of such house, or place, to the superintendent, or proprietor, of the house, or place, to which such patient is transferred.

(30) No indigent insane patient, who, in the opinion of the medical officer, or attendant, is not fully restored to reason, shall be discharged from any house, or place, subject to the provisions of the Lunacy Law, except by order of the Committee on Lunacy.

(31) No patient shall be discharged from any house, or place, subject to the provisions of the Lunacy Law, if the physician, by whom the same shall be kept, or who shall be the regular medical attendant thereof, shall, by writing under his hand, certify that, in his opinion, such patient is dangerous, and unfit to be at large, unless by order of the Committee on Lunacy.

Correspondence of insane-patients. Letters addressed to Committee on Lunacy or their Secretary to be transmitted unopened.

Letters addressed to others persons to be transmitted, or reason for refusal to be indorsed on letter, and the same to be laid before Committee on Lunacy or their Secretary.

Transfer or removal of patients from one house or place to another.

Indigent insane not to be discharged except by order of Committee on Lunacy.

Discharge of dangerous patients.

Patients may be granted temporary leave of absence.

(32) Upon written application of any person, who has signed the order for admission, or who made the last payment on account of any patient detained in any house, or place, subject to the provisions of the Lunacy Law, to grant temporary leave of absence for such patient, the superintendent may grant such temporary leave of absence if, in his opinion, an advantage, and no harm, will arise therefrom: *Provided*, That, in no case, shall the permission extend beyond a period of thirty days; and such permission shall be indorsed by the superintendent on the application.

Annual reports to be made to Committee on Lunacy.

(34) The superintendent, proprietor, or manager, of every hospital, house, or place, whether licensed or not, in which any person or persons are detained as insane, shall, on, or before, the 15th day of October in each year, make an annual report to the Committee on Lunacy, embodying a statement of the operations of their respective hospitals, houses, or places in which the insane are detained, for the twelve months preceding September 30, and of the movements of patients, with such statistical information and returns as are now required to be made by the Board of Public Charities; and also such additional information as the Committee on Lunacy, or their secretary may, from time to time, require, together with such suggestions and recommendations as the said superintendent, proprietor, or managers, may deem desirable for the proper management of the affairs, and the good government of the institution, etc.

Definition of terms.

(35) In these rules and regulations the following words shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context inconsistent with such meaning, that is to say: "Lunacy Law" shall mean the act passed May 8, 1883; "lunatic," or "insane," shall mean every person being of unsound mind; "indigent" means every person maintained wholly or in part at the expense of any poor district of the Commonwealth; "private patient" means every patient not an indigent; "patient" means every patient received or detained as insane or of unsound mind, or taken care and charge of as insane.

Rules and regulations to be kept where patients can have access thereto.

(36) A copy of these rules and regulations shall be kept hung up in every house, or other place, where the insane are confined, so the inmates may have free access thereto.



Abstract of Applicable Laws of Pennsylvania, Governing the Administration of Hospitals for the Insane.*

The Applicable Enactments.—The Acts of 1845 (April 14, P. L. 440) and 1861 (April 8, P. L. 248) related to the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital. Important provisions of these Acts were extended to the Danville State Hospital for the Insane by the 4th section of the Act of 1873 (March 27, P. L. 54), under which it was organized. Without such statutory extension the legislation enacted with reference to the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, notwithstanding it was at the time the only state institution for the insane, would not apply to the hospital at Danville, nor to any other institution. It could not be extended by construction. In the case of the Danville Hospital for the Insane vs. Bellefonte Borough Overseers of the Poor, the Supreme Court observed: "Neither the Act of 1845 nor the Act of 1861 was applicable to this plaintiff, except by the Act of 1873" (163 Pa. 179).

No extension of such former legislation has been enacted as to the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, and hence the statutes governing the administration of this hospital are the Act of 1873 (Aug. 14, P. L. 333), under which it was established, the Act of 1881 (June 8, P. L. 83), under which it was organized, the general law of 1883 (May 8, P. L. 21), and other general laws hereinafter mentioned.

Province of the Board of Public Charities.—The Board of Public Charities shall have supervision over all houses in which insane persons are detained (Act 1883, May 8, P. L. 21, sec. 1);

with power to ordain rules and regulations, with consent of Chief Justice and Attorney General, to insure proper treatment and guard against improper and unnecessary detention of patients, also respecting visitation, information and reports of hospitals, regulating the number of persons detained, accommodations, food, clothing and fuel, manner of detention, restraints imposed, means of communication by patients and regulating forms to be observed in commitment, transfer of custody and discharge, and regulating the licensing of all places where more than one person of unsound mind is detained or resides; pro-

*Prepared by R. B. Stone for the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pennsylvania.

vided, that existing hospitals shall not be required to take out license without direction of the Board and consent of the Chief Justice and Attorney General (*Ibid.*, sec. 7);

and the Board shall have power to appoint a committee of five to act as the Committee on Lunacy (*Ibid.*, sec. 3);

and to appoint annually (with power to remove) a board of visitors (including women) of three persons (or more at the discretion of the Committee on Lunacy) in each county where there are one or more of such hospitals (*Ibid.*, sec. 8, 9);

and provide for inspection of hospitals and mode of treatment, and for an effectual visitation of all persons confined as insane (*Ibid.*, sec. 13);

and make, and enforce rules to insure to patients the admission of all proper visitors, members of family, personal friends, agents or attorneys of patients (*Ibid.*, sec. 14).

The Commissioners shall have full power by themselves or their general agent to look into and examine the condition of such institution, financially and otherwise, the government and management of the inmates, official conduct of trustees, condition of buildings, grounds and other property, and generally into all matters pertaining to its usefulness and good management, and for such purposes to have free access to premises, books and papers, and, on penalty of \$100 for neglect or refusal, shall be afforded required facilities and information for inspection (Act 1869, April 24, P. L. 91, sec. 5); and they shall, by themselves, or their general agent, make annual visitation to see whether moneys appropriated have been well expended, whether the objects of the institution are accomplished, the laws complied with, and all parts of the State equally benefitted, as well as to inquire into all other matters above mentioned, and make annual report to the legislature of the result of such investigations (*Ibid.*, sec. 6);

and they shall also report annually upon the applications of such institutions for State aid, after careful inquiry thereon by their general agent (*Ibid.*, sec. 9).

The Board has authority to approve plans and specifications for the erection and equipment of local institutions for the maintenance and treatment of the indigent insane of a county or other municipality, but no payment shall be made out of the State Treasury for the maintenance and treatment of such patients until said Board shall certify to the Auditor General its satisfaction with the quality and equipment of such institution and with the care and treatment therein furnished as suitable to the class or classes of the indigent insane so maintained (Act 1897, May 25, P. L. 83).

The Board, in its discretion, may make transfer of all indigent insane from state hospitals or asylums to the poor houses, alms-houses or prisons of the counties chargeable (Act 1889, May 21, P. L. 258, sec. 3).

Whenever any hospital established for the indigent insane shall be so injured or destroyed by fire or by any other cause or accident, as to render it unfit for occupation, the Board of Public Charities shall have power to remove the patients thereof to other hospitals (Resolution 1881, March 10, P. L. 173, sec. 3).

Whenever notified by Clerk of Court committing patient whose legal residence is in doubt, or adjudged to be without the State, it shall be the duty of the Board either by Committee, secretary, or agent to in-

vestigate, and if legal residence ascertained to be without the State, to cause such patient to be returned to place of such legal residence (Act 1897, June 22, P. L. 177).

Province of the Committee on Lunacy —The Committee on Lunacy shall examine for themselves or through their secretary and report annually on or before the first day of November into the condition of the insane and the management of the hospitals and places where insane are kept (Act 1883, May 8, P. L. 21, sec. 4);

receive and record statements of facts relating to patients, furnished on admission, and semi-annual reports (as well as occasional reports by request of the Committee) of medical attendants on the condition of each patient (Ibid. sec. 26);

receive communications from patients addressed to any member of the Committee but such communications are not to be addressed oftener than once a month (Ibid. sec. 28);

receive notice of judicial inquiry as to the insanity of criminals (Ibid. sec. 29);

and shall have notice with right to investigate and be heard on application to remove insane criminals (Ibid. sec. 30);

and shall receive notification, and keep a record of all discharges within seven days thereafter (Ibid. sec. 32);

and may compel discharge of patients not committed upon conviction of crime, after personal examination of such cases and after due notice and opportunity to be heard on the part of the hospital and of the person at whose instance the detention occurs (Ibid. sec. 33);

and shall, upon determination of insanity by inquisition, receive from the committee of lunatic, so adjudged, and clerk of the court a written statement signed by the committee, setting forth the name, age, sex and residence of the lunatic and the residence of the committee of such lunatic, and in like manner shall receive notification of any subsequent change of residence or of place of detention and shall have power to visit and examine the lunatic and to authorize such visiting and examination by their secretary or by any board of visitors, or one or more members thereof, and by a physician and to apply to any court of the county having jurisdiction to make orders for maintenance, custody or care of the lunatic, and for the care and disposition of the property of the lunatic (Ibid. sec. 39);

and the Committee on Lunacy shall receive the statements required to be furnished on reception and examination of patients (Ibid. sec. 26);

and shall receive notification of all discharges of patients (Ibid. sec. 32);

and the Committee on Lunacy and their secretary shall have free access to the insane and full information concerning them and their treatment (Ibid. sec. 34).

The following books in each hospital shall be at all times open to the inspection of any member of the Committee on Lunacy, to-wit: Admission Book, Discharge Book, Case Book and Medical Journal (Ibid. sec. 17).

Powers and Duties of Trustees.—Nine Trustees shall “manage and direct the concerns of the institution” (Organic Act 1881, June 8, P. L. 83, sec. 1).

under the name and title of the “Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pennsylvania” (Ibid).

They shall “have charge of the general interests of the institution” (Amendment of Organic Act 1895, June 25, P. L. 304, sec. 1).

They shall visit and examine the hospital, either as a body or by committee, at least once in every month (Ibid).

They shall “receive, hold, dispose of and convey all real and personal property” (Organic Act 1881, P. L. 83, sec. 1);

and “take and hold in trust for the hospital any grant or devise of land or any donation or bequest of money or other personal property to be applied to the maintenance of insane persons in, or to the general use of, the hospital” (Ibid, sec. 6);

make necessary by-laws and regulations (Ibid, sec. 1);

determine compensation of treasurer and salaries of the other officers and assistants (Ibid, sec. 4);

“appoint or authorize the appointment of, and exercise control over, all officers and assistants,”

“and have direction of the duties of the same, subject, however, to the existing laws (1) regulating and prescribing the duties of officers of such institutions” (Ibid, sec. 5).

They may appoint a skillful female physician every year to have immediate charge of the female department (2) under the supervision of the Superintendent and Trustees and she shall be subject to such orders and regulations as the Board of Trustees may prescribe (Amendment of Organic Act 1895, P. L. 304, sec. 1).

She shall reside in the hospital, have the medical control of the female inmates and report to the Superintendent and also to the Trustees (Act 1879, June 4, P. L. 89, sec. 1).

They shall provide fire escapes consisting of outside open stairway of not more than forty-five degrees slant, with steps not less than six inches in width and twenty-four inches in length, or other permanent safe, external means of escape, inspected and approved by the authorities designated in Act of June 11, 1879, as amended by Act of June 3, 1885 (Act 1897, July 12, P. L. 259).

Whenever the Trustees are unable to purchase additional land for necessary buildings or other necessary hospital uses or purposes, they may enter upon any adjoining lands, designate, mark off, use and occupy the same and pay therefor such damages as shall be awarded (subject to right of appeal) by a jury of viewers appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the lands lie, upon their petition thereto, and the jury shall be composed of three citizens of the county,

NOTE 1.—The Laws referred to as “existing” appear to have contained no provision whatever respecting the duties of the officers of such institutions, excepting only the following paragraph (which is manifestly inconsistent with the 5th section, above quoted, of the Organic Act of the State Hospital at Warren): “The superintending physician shall appoint and exercise control over all subordinate officers and assistants in the institution, and shall have entire direction of the duties of the same” (Organic Act Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, 845 P. L. 440, sec. 6; Organic Act Hospital at Danville, 1873, P. L. 54, sec. 2).

NOTE 2.—There appears to be no prohibition in the law, either express or implied, against the appointment of a female physician as an assistant, without reference to the statute cited, and having less extensive assignment than is therein contemplated, as for instance, a division or ward of the female department.

not owners of adjoining property nor residents of the township, and the title so vested in the Trustees shall be a fee simple, (Act 1891, May 6, P. L. 43, sec. 1, 2).

Money specifically appropriated for the maintenance of patients cannot properly be applied either to the purchase of additional lands, the erection of additional buildings or to the furnishing and equipment thereof; maintenance comprehends expenses for food and clothing and care of inmates and for repairs to buildings and equipments such as are necessary to keep the existing institution up to its original condition (Warren Hospital for the Insane, 15 C. C. 83).

On account of the expense of the care and treatment (including clothing) of the indigent insane, the Trustees are entitled to receive from the respective counties or poor districts the uniform rate of one dollar and seventy-five cents per week for each week and the excess (not exceeding two dollars for each person) from the State (Act 1889, May 21, P. L. 258, sec. 1). The rate charged to the several poor districts within the hospital district for indigent insane patients shall not exceed three dollars per week (Organic Act 1881, P. L. 83, sec. 8).

For any patient committed by judicial order, the county from which the patient is sent or committed shall be liable to the hospital for maintenance and expenses and may recover the same from parties, persons or poor districts chargeable therewith (Act 1895, June 25, P. L. 270, sec. 1).

The expenses of removal of any insane person from prison to hospital or of removal of the same from hospital and of detention, maintenance and care shall be paid by the county in which the alleged crime was committed and the county shall have remedy for reimbursement against the chargeable poor district and against the estate and effects of the prisoner (Act 1874, May 14, P. L. 160, sec. 5).

Officers of the poor districts are required to provide for the insane poor and may recover the expenses from responsible relatives. (Wertz vs. Blair Co. 66, Pa. 18; Shenango Township vs. Wayne Township 34, Pa. 184; Township vs. Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital 30, Pa. 522).

Indigent insane patients discharged upon writ of *habeas corpus* shall be entitled to necessary raiment and funds for sustenance and travel home to be charged to the county from which committed (Act 1883, May 8, P. L. 21, sec. 31).

When a patient is committed as a lunatic and the Court directs payment of a given amount by friends of the patient to the directors of the poor, no portion of the cost of maintenance should be charged to the State, but the whole amount should be collected from the county (Norristown Insane Hospital 12, C. C. 38).

The Court of Common Pleas has no jurisdiction to certify the legal residence of a pauper lunatic even though the inquisition and commitment were in that Court. "Had the proceedings been commenced in the Court of Quarter Sessions, doubtless there would have been no trouble" (Butler County vs. Public Char. of Allegheny, 158 Pa. 149).

All charitable institutions receiving and disbursing state appropriations shall take proper vouchers for the money so expended by them, and shall make quarterly settlements with the Auditor-General (Act 1870, April 6, P. L. 30, sec. 59).

The Treasurer shall give bond to the Commonwealth (Organic Act 1881, P. L. 83, sec. 4).

All hospital property, real or personal, in actual use and occupation for the proper purposes of said hospital is exempted from all and every county, city, borough, bounty, road, school and poor tax (Act 1874, May 14, P. L. 158, sec. 1).

The Trustees shall (after each annual advertisement by the Superintendent) award the contract for all needed supplies to the lowest and best bidder, taking such security for the faithful performance of the contract as they may deem necessary (Act 1883, July 5, P. L. 179, sec. 1).

No Trustee shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any purchase for, or furnishing to, the hospital of any article of any kind, intended for the use of the hospital (Organic Act 1881, P. L. 83, sec. 2).

Nor can any Trustee be at the same time a Treasurer, Secretary or other officer, subordinate to the President and Directors, who shall receive a salary therefrom nor can he be the surety of such officer (Act 1860, March 31, P. L. 382, sec. 66).

The Trustees shall annually give notice to the general agent of the Board of Public Charities, on or before the first day of November in each year, of the amount of any application for State aid they may propose to make, and of the several purposes to which such aid, if granted, is to be applied (Act 1869, April 24, P. L. 91, sec. 8).

Superintendent.—The Superintendent shall be a skillful physician (Organic Act 1881, P. L. 83, sec. 3).

He shall perform the duties prescribed by the Trustees, and the further duties of such officer under pre-existing laws (*Ibid.* sec. 5—see note 1, page 114).

He shall be appointed annually and shall reside in the hospital together with his family (Amendment of Organic Act 1895, P. L. 304, sec. 1).

Executive Duties.—(1.) **PATIENTS ADMITTED.** Concerning the district from which applicants for admission are to be received it will be observed that the Act entitled “An Act to establish an additional state hospital for the insane,” under which the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren was established, provided, *inter alia*, that “The Governor shall appoint three Commissioners to select a site and build a hospital for the insane of the northwestern district of the state, composed of the counties of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren, McKean, Elk, Forest, Cameron and Clarion” (Act 1873, Aug. 14, P. L. 333, sec. 1).

And the Act under which the hospital was organized provides that “The authorities of the several poor districts within the hospital district may send to the hospital the indigent insane under their charge” (Organic Act 1881, P. L. 83, sec. 8).

But the Act of 1863 relating to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont provides that patients from the following counties, among others, may be committed or sent to that hospital at the expense of the respective counties: Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Elk, Forest, Mercer, McKean, Venango and Warren,”—Cameron being the only county of the northwestern hospital district not included (Act 1863, P. L. 539 sec. 18).

And this apportionment, with the addition of Potter county, has been re-enacted since the passage of the Act under which the State Hospital at Warren was organized (Act 1891, P. L. 114, sec. 1).

Wherefore it would appear that while all of the counties of the northwestern hospital district may send their indigent insane to the State Hospital at Warren, the same counties, excepting Cameron, may at their option send their indigent insane to the State Hospital at Dixmont.

But there is no territorial restriction as to patients charged with crime and committed upon judicial order. While the Act of 1874 (P. L. 160, sec. 1) provided that such commitment should be to the nearest hospital receiving aid from the state treasury until a separate hospital for the criminal insane should be established, the Organic Act of the Hospital at Warren is without any local limitation. "The Courts of the Commonwealth" shall have power to commit (at the expense of the county of residence) any person charged with any offense punishable with imprisonment or death, and found to be insane (Organic Act 1881, P. L. 83, sec. 7).

By later enactment it is provided that an indigent person committed to jail on a criminal charge less than felony may be admitted "to the proper hospital" on application of County Commissioners with certification of physicians and approval of Court of Quarter Sessions or of one of the Judges thereof (Act 1895, June 26, P. L. 388, sec. 1).

There are two distinct classes of patients who are also received without territorial restrictions: They are voluntary patients threatened with mental disorder, and all patients whose expenses are not borne by the public authorities. Voluntary patients suffering from nervous diseases threatening mental disorder may be received for one month or less under agreement thereto, signed in the presence of an adult friend and in the presence of, and by the medical attendant, and the agreement may be renewed at the end of one month (Act 1893, May 10, P. L. 39, sec. 1).

And all insane persons, who apply for admission to any hospital with proper papers and who are willing and able to pay their expenses shall be admitted and furnished with accommodations (Act 1887, June 1, sec. 3; Act 1891, June 1, P. L. 144, sec. 3).

(2) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO ADMISSION. The statutory conditions and rules of admission (embodied under the preceding title, "Admission of Patients," page 80) must be complied with (Act 1883, P. L. 21, sections 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22).

If the statement of facts furnished upon reception be defective the patient may be detained to perfect it, but not longer than seven days (Ibid. sec. 22).

Within twenty-four hours after reception of patients, all the facts stated in the certificate or documents required to be exhibited shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose, and the originals filed and preserved (Ibid. sec. 23).

The regular medical attendant shall within twenty-four hours after reception, examine the patient, reduce the results to writing and enter the same, together with the opinion formed from examination and document, in a book kept for that purpose (Ibid. sec. 23.)

If in the opinion of the medical attendant detention is unnecessary, the person at whose instance the patient is detained, shall be so notified, and the patient discharged, unless within seven days satisfactory proof of necessity be exhibited (Ibid. sec. 24).

At the time of such examination the patient shall be made to understand if possible that a full and unrestrained interview may be had with any proper person or persons not exceeding two, and such person or persons shall be accordingly notified if desired (Ibid. sec. 35).

The statements furnished on reception of patient and examination shall within seven days, be forwarded to the Committee on Lunacy (Ibid. sec. 26).

Managers and officers of hospitals shall not be liable to penalty for reception of patients without compliance with statutory requirements in case the trial judge shall certify they had good reason to believe that such reception and detention was necessary, that delay would have been injurious, and that there is no reason to believe them actuated by improper motives, and provided, within forty-eight hours after such reception, the requisitions shall have been complied with (Ibid. sec. 38).

No insane criminals shall be received except when delivered by a sheriff or his deputy, together with a committing order of the court of the county in which such criminal was arrested or convicted, having jurisdiction, under the seal of the court and signed by a law judge (Ibid. sec. 29).

The record of a commitment has been held to be defective if it does not show the cause of commitment (Township vs. Northumberland County, 37 Pa., 143).

(3) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO DISCHARGE. All patients (other than convicted criminals) shall be discharged as soon as, in the opinion of the medical attendant, restored to reason and competent to act for themselves, and if detained shall be entitled to a writ of *habeas corpus* (Act 1883, P. L. 21, sec. 31).

The Trustees, managers or physician shall not, without judicial order, discharge, release or remove any criminal patient confined by order of court, nor lunatic committed after acquittal (Ibid. sec. 30).

Pennsylvania courts have power to interfere in aid of a person alleged to be improperly confined although the judicial proceeding resulting in such confinement were in another state (Rusts' Appeal 177 Pa. 340).

Insane criminals shall only be delivered to the sheriff or his deputy producing such order, and while detained shall be so kept as to insure detention until discharged (Ibid. sec. 29).

But the Committee on Lunacy may at any time, after personal examination and due notice to the Trustees and to the person or persons at whose instance the patient is detained, and reasonable opportunity given them to justify further detention, order and compel the discharge of any person detained as insane, other than a person committed after trial and conviction for crime, or by order of court (Ibid. sec. 33).

A patient appearing in court to be sane will not be discharged in the face of strong evidence of his insanity contained in letters written by him and the opinion of his physicians that he could not safely be permitted to go at large (Commonwealth vs. Chapin, 45 L. I. 434).

On *habeas corpus* if evidence as to sanity is evenly balanced it is the duty of the court to discharge the patient unless it clearly ap-

pears that the public peace, the morals or the interests of himself and family imperatively demand his detention (Gresh's Case, 12 C. C. 295).

Paying patients may be removed from the hospital by parties who have voluntarily become responsible for expenses, provided removal is required under their obligation, to avoid further liability therefor (Act 1869, April 20, P. L. 78, sec. 8).

The Committee on Lunacy shall be notified of all discharges within seven days thereafter (Act 1883, P. L. 21, sec. 32).

Any Superintendent, or other person who shall transfer a female insane patient without a female attendant in transit (unless accompanied by a member of her family) shall be subject to a penalty of two hundred dollars recoverable in the name of the Commonwealth, to be paid into the State Treasury (Act 1897, May 27, P. L. 110).

Patients may be transferred to a county or other municipal institution erected and equipped for the maintenance and treatment of the indigent insane of such county or other municipal district upon plans and specifications approved in writing by the Board of Public Charities (Act 1897, May 25, P. L. 83).

(4) MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judges of the several courts of record and members of the Legislature are *ex officio* visitors of the hospital (Organic Act 1881, P. L. sec. 9).

The Committee on Lunacy and their secretary shall be afforded free access to the insane and full information concerning them and their treatment (Act 1883, P. L. 21, sec. 4).

In each hospital the following books shall be kept and they shall at all times be open to the inspection of any member of the Committee on Lunacy or of the Board of Visitors of the proper county: An Admission Book, a Discharge Book, a Case Book, in which there shall be regularly entered all the facts bearing on each patient and on the case of such patient, a Medical Journal, in which there shall be at least once a week a statement written of all matters which are of especial importance bearing on the treatment and condition of the patients (Ibid. sec. 17).

With the sanction of a judge of the county of patient's residence, any physician desired by a patient or member of family, or near friend of patient shall be permitted to visit and examine patient; and with the consent of the Physician-in-Chief, if not objected to by patient, to attend the patient for all maladies other than insanity (Ibid. sec. 27).

Superintendents, officers, physicians, servants or other employes of such hospital shall not, under a maximum fine of one hundred dollars, intercept, delay or interfere with the transmission of any letter from patient to counsel (Ibid. sec. 36).

Patients shall be furnished with materials and reasonable opportunity, in the discretion of the Superintendent, for communicating under seal with any person without the building, and such communication shall be stamped and mailed (Ibid. sec. 29).

Patients shall have the privilege of practicing the religion of their choice, and shall be at liberty to secure for that purpose the services of any minister connected with any religious denomina-

tion in the State, provided that such services shall be personal and shall not interfere with the established order, and, provided further that such established services shall not be of a sectarian character (Act 1879, June 11, P. L. 140, sec. 1).

The Superintendent shall annually, commencing on the first Monday of April, advertise in three newspapers of general circulation for bids to furnish all needed supplies for the year beginning June first next ensuing, and shall furnish promptly, on application, to all persons desiring to bid, an itemized list of the kind and probable amount of supplies required (Act 1883, July 5, P. L. 179, sec. 1).

Bodies of patients otherwise required to be buried at public expense (excepting bodies claimed by relatives of blood, or marriage, and of travelers dying suddenly) shall be delivered to the Board created by Act of June 13, 1883, (P. L. 119), or its agent for regulated distribution among the schools, colleges, physicians and surgeons of the Commonwealth (Act 1897, April 29, P. L. 36).

Ten thousand dollars appropriated for the purpose of erecting and providing disposal works to treat sewage by the precipitation method and thus prevent it from being cast on the waters of the Conewango Creek (Act 1897, July 26, P. L. 414).



MAP
 OF
LANDS OF HOSPITAL FOR INSANE,
 AT
NORTH WARREN, PA.

D. F. A. WHEELOCK, C.E.

AREA 2165.0000 ACRES. PERIOD 1860-1870.

dim. 1000. 1000. 1000.

NOTE.—This is the original Hospital Tract, exclusive of recent additions on the North end and in the Southeast corner.





